PALMER
is the only high grade tyre
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 57 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1916. ONE ANNA.

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
March				
25th "	Salsette	6500	Medina	12500
19th "	Caledonia	8000		
26th "	Salsette	6500	Mongolia	10000
3rd April	Arabia	8000		
9th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
23rd "	Salsette	6500	Khiva	9000
30th "	Mandala	9000		
7th May	Salsette	6500	Mooltan	10000
14th "	Nagova	7000		
21st "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
28th "	Sardinia	7000		

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for	Tons.
9th March	Nagova	7000	Mooltan	10000
16th "	Namur	7000	Kashgar	9000
6th April	Nankin	7000	Arabia	8000
30th "	Novara	7000	Kashmir	9000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Date.	Steamers.	Destination.
9th March	Palamcotta	East and South Africa via Porebundar
10th March	Chakla	Karachi and P. Gulf fast mail
11th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Chakla at Karachi Gulf passengers only
14th "	Linga	Karachi Coasting.

For later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Moyori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	7th Mar.	17th March
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	8801	14th Mar.	24th March
Rangoon Maru.	T. Kusano	5848	20th Mar.	1st April
Tenshin Maru .	S. Yamasaki	4178	30th Mar.	11th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki	9th March	17th March

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	27th Apr	25th Apr.
City of Birmingham	A & C	7500	15th May	13th May

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	439	689
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	489	798
Liverpool	630	960	458	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description, of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribers in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for payin, subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI
Secretary and Treasurer.

Zymole Trokeys are popular because they are pleasant in taste; they loosen tight, dry coughs and strengthen the throat.

B 25

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Cicasia	6723	C F. Osborne B.D., R.N.R.	5th Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th "
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd "
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April "
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	14th May "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	636
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, MEDOWS STREET
7, ESPLANADE ROAD } BOMBAY;

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 26,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsin Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalny)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Zymole Trokeys stop that rattle in your voice. They are pleasant to use if your throat feels husky. Try them and be convinced. Then you will never be without them.

B 19

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—

The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Bangkok
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 24 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan. Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,

may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

AN ENGLISH LADY living on the Bunder, can supply excellent outside meals. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1051

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta.

MAHABLESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —"I have been most comfortable here more so than in any other hotel in India and found manager, butler, servants very obliging.—M. M. CRAWFORD."

Also well situated bungalows to be let Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3351B

WANTED

LOAN of Rs. 80,000 offered on mortgage of substantial property at reasonable rate of interest. Apply to Box No. 770, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3412

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE offers to take charge of a child or be a companion to a lady in return for passage or half passage to England in March." Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED—To purchase serviceable household furniture, horses, carriages, etc., in small lots or in quantity. Apply to Box No. 30, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3367

WANTED—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED CHEAP—A good second-hand roomy VIS-A-VIS, with broad roomy front seat, rubber tyres to seat four comfortably in thorough order.

Apply No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE or two PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Wodehouse Road. All modern conveniences and excellent cuisne. Apply to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1031

WANTED in French family PAYING GUESTS for cool well-furnished rooms, electric light, fans, and modern conveniences, Rs. 100, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140 per month, inclusive. MADAME FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road 1059

WANTED an INSTRUCTOR in tent making for the Gulburga Central Jail, in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions. Pay O. S. Rs. 75 per mensem (roughly equivalent to B. G. Rs. 64), only thoroughly experienced men need apply with testimonials.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS,
Hyderabad (Deccan). 1030

WANTED EUROPEAN CARRIAGE EXAMINERS and ASSISTANTS. Salary Rs. 120 to 200 p.m., according to qualifications. Only applications from men with good mechanical knowledge or previous experience as Carriage Examiners will be considered. Apply to

CARRIAGE & WAGON
SUPERINTENDENT,
North Western Railway,
1039 Mochalpura (Punjab).

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.—WANTED for the Railway Audit Branch of the Chief Accountant's Department, an AUDIT INSPECTOR with experience of Railway accounts. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem rising annually by Rs. 10 for approved service to Rs. 200, with a Local Allowance according to the rules in force. The selected applicant will have to obtain a certificate of physical fitness from the Port Trust Medical Officer and will be subject to the Trustees' Service and Provident Fund Rules. He will be required to join the appointment as soon as possible after 1st April 1906.

Applications, stating age and with copies of testimonials attached, should reach the undersigned not later than 20th March 1916.

W. R. S. SHARPE,
Acting Chief Accountant,
Bombay Port Trust,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
7th March, 1916. 3422

FOR SALE

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 21, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3403

FOR SALE—COPYRIGHT of DE MONTE'S EXCHANGE CALCULATOR. For particulars apply:—C. P. D'CUNHA, Solicitor, "Sorab House" Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay. 3406

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—Clement bayard, 4 seater body, bosch magneto, 2 cylinders, 10/12 horse power, complete. Apply to MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1049

FOR SALE—40 (forty) New pieces rough wheel-tyres for passenger cars. Inside diameter 785 m/m average weight about 370 lbs. Delivered on board steamer at Bangkok. No reasonable offer refused.

For full particulars etc.—Apply to:—
The MANAGER,
Paknam Railway Co., Ltd.
3373 Bangkok, Siam.

SPECIAL VALUE.—65 Pairs of Gents' Gaiters in Puttie, Spring and Lace patterns of various sizes, made of good quality brown or black pig grain leather, also in smooth tan or black calf. When ordering please state size of calf over brooches also height of gaiter required.

Reduced prices Rs. 7/8, Rs. 10 and Rs 12.

For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R list.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612—14 MADRAS.

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Byculla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1040

TO BE LET.—GROUND FLOOR of "Patel House" Middle Colaba facing the Back Bay with four bed-rooms, a drawing and a dining-room and a big verandah double frontage. Apply WITHIN. 3396

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanoula. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to "LANOULIE" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

TO LET.—On the Apollo Bunder, two rooms, fully-furnished bed room and sitting room, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, private entrance, separate bathrooms, W. C., etc. Apply to Box No. 4A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1050

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 150. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1019

TO LET AT SIMLA—Suites of well furnished comfortable rooms in the splendid 3 storied building known as Royal Hotel with out-houses—Tennis—excellent situation,—about 2 minutes walk from the Railway Station and close to Secretariat Offices etc.

Also the Billiard Room and spacious dining hall (furnished) with kitchen and pantry to any respectable caterer to open a restaurant. Apply to:—

B. N. SEN,
Agent, Nabha Estate, Simla.
The 4th March, 1916. 3409

NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADDITIONAL MOTION to the following effect, of which notice has been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for Thursday, the 9th March 1916, at 3 p.m., (B. T.):—

97. From Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani for expediting the construction of the proposed market on the west of the Musjid Station.

By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 7th March, 1916. 3419

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have from this date dispensed with the services of Mr. Mahomedhusein Hirji (M. H. Hirji), who was in our employ, and we have also revoked the power of attorney given to him by us.

ABDOOLA ALLARUKHIA & Co.
Bombay, 6th March, 1916. 3411

NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECONDHAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, LEAD SCRAP, ETC., ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1916, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 19th February, 1916. 3266

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of WALCHAND DOOLABHJI SHA, late of Bombay Jain Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a widower merchant and moneylender. ..... Deceased.

Bai PARVATIBAI, wife of RAMCHAND SOORAJI, daughter of the abovenamed deceased and step sister of the minors HIRACHAND WALCHAND and VIRCHAND WALCHAND, sons of the abovenamed deceased on their behalf and for their use and benefit of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Agar Bazar, Lower Mahim, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this first day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 1st day of March, 1916.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
3420 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,

S.S. "MOYORI MARU" having arrived on the 7th instant, from Japan via Singapore, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morniang to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Foras Road, without the Fort, advertised under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchhoddas Attorneys for Mr. Abdulhusen Mahomedalli Mendivala, for THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1916, is POSTPONED till further notice.

GANDHI, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th March, 1916.

Kasagra is delicious in taste, does not gripe, tones up and restores the bowel to its healthy condition. An ideal tonic and curative laxative.

D. 20

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD, BHENDY BAZAR KNOWN AS "PITALWALA HOUSE."

Under instructions from Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel the Attorneys for Mr. Adamji Rajbhai, the Receiver appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 427 of 1913, in which Hooseinbhai widow and others are plaintiffs and Abdool Kayoom Hoosein and another are defendants, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction, on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage and tenements standing thereon situate at Bhendy Bazar or Parel Road, without the Fort in the city of Bombay, fronting the said Parel Road on the East side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-five square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 701, New No. 3185, New Survey No. 3665 assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 2262, Street Nos. 379-381 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North partly by the House of Heptoolla Shaik Adam and partly by the house of Rehmanji Khanbhai, on the South by the property of Emamudin Rafi, on the East by the Sweeper's passage and on the West by the said Bhendy Bazar or Parel Road which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Goolamhussein Abdulally and Tyabally Abdulally.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel Attorneys for the Receivers or to the Under signed.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING OR CHAWLS AT PAREL ROAD, OPPOSITE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL.

SUIT No. 1478 OF 1915.

KHATIZABIBI, widow of Abdul Latiff Jiteker and others
v/s
KUTBUDIN ABDUL LATIFF JITEKER and others.

Under instructions from the Receivers appointed in the above suit and with the concurrence of the Mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1916, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), a valuable landed property of quit and ground rent tenure together with a range of buildings or chawls and tenements standing thereon situate on the West side of Parel Road, opposite the Sir J. J. Hospital containing by admeasurement 423 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 3702 and Municipal assessment E. Ward Nos. 2263 to 2365 and Street Nos. 714 to 718.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for the plaintiffs at their office at 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Ferguson Road, Charni Road, Baboola Tank Road, Mody Street, Fort, and Bund Road, Poona.

Under instructions from Messrs. Hussainbhoy Ahmedbhoy and Khan Mahomed Cassumbhoy, the Receivers appointed in Suit No. 936, of 1914, in pursuance of the authority given to them by the consent decree passed in the said suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on 21st December 1914, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the respective premises, the several undermentioned immoveable properties on the respective days and at the respetive times mentioned below:

LOT NO. 1.
FERGUSON ROAD PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

Firstly: All that piece or parced of foras freehold now Salt batty ground, situate at Ferguson Road, Parel, without the Fort, in the City of Bomaby in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine square yards, or thereabouts bearing the several Government and Municipal numbers mentioned in the printed conditions of sale, as also all other land (if any) held by the Vendors as part and parcel of the Mills and whether included in the said numbers or otherwise and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by a public passage or gowan, partly by the property of Rajoo Babaji, on or towards the South by the Ferguson Road, aforesaid, on or towards the East by the passage or gowan aforesaid, and on or towards the West by the property now or formerly of Kaikhusroo Muncherji Heeramaneck which said premises are at the date hereof in the possession and occupation of the Vendors.

SECONDLY:—All that foras freehold piece or parcel of land or ground, situate to the north of the Ferguson Road, in the City of Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement thirty-two thousand seven hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Bhaskar Govind, and partly by the property of Rajoo Babajee, on or towards the South partly by the property of Vinayek Govindjee and Dadoba Bhundary, partly by the property of Mahdowrao Ganpatrao Dange and partly by the property of the Mills, on or towards the East partly by the two properties, lastly hereinbefore mentioned and partly by a public passage, and on or towards the West by vacant ground belonging to Government all which said premises are at the date hereof in the occupation of the Vendors.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.—(Contd.)

LOT NO. 2.
CHARNI ROAD PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 18th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three thousand and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 123, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 46, 47, 48 and 49, all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Churney Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed alias now in the hands of the heirs of the said Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed, on or towards the West by the Ateshberam, or the Fire Temple of Framji Cowasji Banajee on or towards the North partly by the burial ground of Sullemanee Bohras, and partly by the property formerly of Haji Joosub Balladina, and now of the heirs of the said Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed, and on or towards the South by the Churney Road aforesaid.

LOT NO. 3.
BABOOLA TANK PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and stable built, and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at, or near the Jail Road, on the north side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,765 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Baboola Tank, on or towards the West by Peroo Havaldar's Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Rahimtoola Ahmed, and on or towards the South partly by the Jail Road, and partly by a chawl belonging to His Highness Mahomed Hoosein Hoosanee alias Aga Khan and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old No. 39, New No. 242, New Survey No. 3660, and in the books of the Assessor, Bombay Municipality under Ward B No. 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412-13, 3414, (1), 3415. 3416 and Street Nos. 70-72, 2-9, 10, 11, 18, 19, 20, 22, 74, 11, 18, 19, 22, 70, 73 and 2-10.

LOT NO. 4.
MODY STREET PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 25th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land of the quit and ground rent, tenure with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Mody Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 632, New No. 5871, Old Survey No. 1074, New Survey No. 8593, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2080, Street Nos. 212, 214-216, and containing by admeasurement 208 5-9 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Mody Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by the house of Parpia Pradhan, and partly by the house of Ramji Chatoor, on or towards the North by the house of Ramji Chatoor, and on or towards the South by the house of Moosa Mapla.

LOT NO. 5.
BUNGALOW AT BUND ROAD, POONA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Rooms of the Undersigned, at 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the bungalow, outhouses, stables and buildings thereon, situate and being on the Bund Road, in the City of Poona, in the Registration Sub-district of Poona, and containing by admeasurement (15,603) fifteen thousand six hundred and three square yards, or thereabouts and known by the name of Kaji Pati, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Anandrao Poona Cooty Moodeliar, on or towards the West by the property known as the Bund Cottage, on or towards the North by the property of Cursetji Nusserwanji Cama, and on or towards the South by public road, leading from the Camp to the Bund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers, at their Office at Treacher Building, Esplanade Road Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING FISH, CUTTING GRASS GATHERING COCOANUTS AND OYSTER SHELLS ETC., ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Bombay Municipal Office, 2nd floor, on MONDAY, the 13th March, at 3 p.m. (B.T.), the several rights for the period of one year from 1st April, 1916, to 31st March, 1917, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz., catching fish from Deonar and Dharavi, cutting grass at Mount Road, Ripon and from the Chinchpogly compound at the junction of De Lisle Road and Arthur Rood, and at the Ripon Road, cultivating land at Deonar, gathering cocoanuts from the cocoanut trees on Hornby Road, Villard, Queens Road and Lady Jamshedji Road, and plucking mango from a mango tree on Doongersey Road, etc.

For conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office, or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.—(Contd.)

office brougham.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 bay horse quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from Shapoorji B. Billimoria, Esq., the Official Liquidator, the Pioneer Bank Ltd. (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following motor cars:—

One Clement Bayard 14 h.p. 4 cylinder motor car fitted with elegant comfortable Landaulette body.

One Arrol Johnson Landaulette motor car with horizontal engine.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, VALUABLE SHAWLS, VALUABLE CARPETS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Committee of the H. H. Laxmibai Gaikwar, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on a date to be fixed hereafter, sell by Public Auction at Girgaum, opposite the Prarthana Samaj, a large collection of very handsome teak and blackwood furniture, consisting of drawing room suites, sofas, chairs, almyrahs, cupboards, bedsteads, ornaments, valuable shawls, valuable rich carpets, copper utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and furniture on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 8th March, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

ON VIEW.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Auction Sale of High Class and specially made-to-order Household Furniture by Messrs. A Bernard, Dewji Canji, John Roberts and other good makers, rich Indian handwork carved drawing room centre tables, rich carved Jardineers and Music stand specially made for London rich sweet toned Ebonized solid iron framed full compassed grand cottage piano, by the well-known makers Julius, Bluthner Leipzig specially imported by Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd., English Cabinet Hornless Gramaphone with selected records, etc., etc.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 9th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (where the furniture has been arranged for Aucion Sale) the very valuable, specially selected and made to order solid blackwood and artistic furniture by Messrs. A. Bernard, Dewji Canji, John Roberts, such as dining table, dining chairs by John Roberts, mirrored sideboards and dinner waggons, blackwood artistic latest design drawing room suites, rich artistic cabinet, office table in 3 pieces, drawing room teapoys, rich Indian hand work carved centre tables, jardineers, carved music stands, rich carpets, rich old porclain China jars, sweet toned ebonized solid iron framed, full compassed grand cottage piano by the well-known makers Messrs. Julius Bluthner Leipzig, specially imported by Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd., English oakwood, hornless cabinet gramophone, English musical box, English almirahs, clothes and gown presses by Roberts, Dressing chest of drawers, iron and brass, single and double bedsteads by Messrs. Evans Fraser, childs baba cots, mirrored hatstands by John Roberts, marble topped dressing and washing tables Freemason chest, American hand sewing machine, rich Queen Anne patterns, English plated tea set, rich plated vegetable trifold and Luncheon, dishes, by Mappin and Webb electric oscillating table fan, electric table lamps, ice box and door curtains, rich platedware, glassware and porcelainware, English camera lenses, etc., etc. The property of R. Stuart Esq., Manager of the Shipping Department of the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., including that of F. D. Baker of Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co., as well as the property of an European Lady (removed from Lonavla).

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th March, 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approving security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Rumanum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay.

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AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES OF VARIOUS MAKERS.

Under instructions from Messrs. J. A. Begbie and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following Aniline Dyes such as:—

Dyes of Farben Fabriken Bayer and Co
1,300 lbs. Madras Fast Red.
448 lbs. Congo Extra.
2,500 lbs. Congo 12 B 5 A.
500 lbs. Benjan and Congo Magenta.
1,172 lbs. Sikh Black.
1,500 lbs. Mohini Black.
600 lbs. Diazo Black B. H. G.
700 lbs. Fast Yellow, Crysophenine.
300 lbs. Prima Orange.

Dyes of Badische and Co.
1,000 lbs. Fast Yellow.
100 lbs. Blue Black D. D.
50 lbs. Black (Cow Brand).
100 lbs. Diamond Green G.
500 lbs. Fast Pink.
200 lbs. Oramine.
560 lbs. Indigo No. 60 (in case).

Dyes of L. Cassella and Co.
109 lbs. Blue Tettra Sionell B.
50 lbs. Diamond Green.
300 lbs. Blue Black.

Dyes of M. L. B. and Co.
150 lbs. Green Powder.
150 lbs. Diamond Green.
200 lbs. Mitanel Yellow E.
300 lbs. Mitanel Yellow E.
500 lbs. Green Crystal.
560 lbs. Indigo No. 60 in casks
500 lbs. Pink Crystal (large).
100 lbs. Pink Crystal (small).
500 lbs. Violette Superior.

Dyes of Berlin Aniline Dye Co
300 lbs. Magenta Crystal.
300 lbs. Fast Magenta.

Under instructions from the Aniline Alizarine and Indigo Supply Agency and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, the following dyes, viz:—

Dyes of the Berlin Aniline Dye Co.
672 lbs. Sulphur Black, 6 kegs.
336 lbs. Sulphur Blue, P.R., 3 kegs.
100 lbs. Sulphur Corinth 2 B. Extra, 10 tins.

Dyes of Badische and Co.
100 lbs. Indigo Blue A. B. Hanl Brand, 100 tins.

Under instructions from Mr. Gordhandas Motilal and on account and risk of Mr. Vithaldas Thakordas, the following dyes, viz.:—

Dyes of Farben Fabriken Bayer and Co., Ld.
166 lbs. Delta Perpine, 5 B.
10 lbs. Delta Perpine 5 B. concentrated
10 lbs. Atashi Madras Fast Red.
50 lbs. Crysophenine G. S.
25 lbs. Gysophenina G. S.
18 lbs. Crysophenine K. G.
24 lbs. Telga Black (894).
14 lbs. Imperial Green G. I.
6 lbs. Magenta large Crystals (circus brand).
4 lbs. Benza Perpine.

Dyes of Dadaji Dhakji.
5 lbs. Magenta.
10 lbs. Amritsar Green (Cow Brand).

Dyes of Kalumall Shorimall.
60 lbs. Crysophenine (Sparrow Brand).

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Kolsa Moholla, Pydhownie.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay: Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. Suit No. 402 of 1915.

The Firm of Kuppa Dolla and Co., carrying on business as Money-lenders, at Pydhownie .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Haji A'li Haji Rahimtoola and Khatizabai, widow of Haji Mahomed Haji Alli .....Defendants.

Under the joint instructions of Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji, and Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhai and Co., the respective Attorneys for R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit under the Judge's Order in the said suit bearing date the 13th day of January, 1916, and for the first mortgagees Lalji Doongersey and Jadavji Doongersey, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property in two lots, on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

LOT NO. I.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground situate, lying and being at Kolsa Moholla outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 39 3-9 square yards, or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under "B" Ward No. 954, Street Nos. 10-12, and bearing New Survey No. 1279, and bounded on the East by Kolsa Moholla on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Haji Alli Haji Rahimtula, and on the South by the house of Anjuman-Ikhlamtool Islam.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground, situate, lying and being at Kolsa Moholla outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 30 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under "B" Ward Nos. 955-56, Street Nos. 14-16, and 18-20, and bearing New Survey No. 1279 and bounded on the East by Kolsa Moholla, on West by a sweeper's passage, on North by the property of Noor Mahomed Jusab, and on South by the property of Haji Alli Haji Rehimtoola.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mehta Dulpatram and Lalji, Attorneys for the said Receiver, at their Office, in Meadows Street, Fort, or to Messrs. Tyebji, Dadabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office on the Esplanade Road or to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & Co.—(*Contd.*)

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRESS OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOODWILL, LICENSES AND PRINTING MACHINERY, ETC., OF THE INDIA PUBLISHING CO.

Under instructions from the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the building next to Akhbare Sodagar Press and opposite the Government Central Press, at Custom House Road, the goodwill and licenses and all the printing machinery of the India Publishing Co., consisting of:—

Foolscop Treadle machine, Gujarati type foundry machine, Royal Hand Press, cutting machine, summary Royal press, gilding press, sterreo machine, board cutting machine, type-machine with accessories, double demi-machine with punkhas, pressing machine, Royal half size, slab forms cases of Gujerati and English types of different kinds, furniture, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—Private offers will be received by the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, OF THE INSOLVENT AT BORIVLI.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Pandurang Harishandra Mantri, an Insolvent and with the consent of the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on premises the following valuable landed properties:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of garden land, situate partly in the Village of Eksar, Turf, Malad and partly in the Village of Borivi, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, admeasuring one acre and 21 goonthas or thereabouts being one-third share of a large piece or parcel of land bearing Survey and Pot Nos. with the area and assessment of each as follows:—

Survey Nos. etc., of the part of land, situats in the Village of Eksar Turf Malad.

Survey No.	Plot No.	Acres.	Goonthas	Area. Rs.	as.	p. Assessment.
17 out of	3	——	2½	0	4	2
,, ,,	4	——	7¾	1	0	0
,, ,,	5	——	12¼	1	8	6
,, ,,	9	——	4	0	8	10
,, ,,	10	——	2¾	0	5	0
,, ,,	11	——	6¼	0	13	0
		——	35¾	4	7	11

Survey Nos. etc., of the land situate in the Village of Borivli.

Survey No.	Plot No.	Acres.	Goonthas	Area. Rs.	as.	p. Assessment.
69 out of	1	——	9	1	4	3
,,	2	——	11¼	1	10	0
,,	4	——	14	2	0	0
,, Warkas land		——	16½	0	6	5
74 out of	1	1	5½	5	5	3
77 out of	1	1	5½	5	11	7
,, Warks land		——	6¼	0	2	3
		3	27½	16	7	9

And the bungalow outhouses and other buildings thereon which said premises are bounded on the North by the property of Khatao Morarji, on the South by the road from Gorai to Borivli, on the East by the property of Khatao Morarji, and on the West by the property of Bhasker Shivram.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Diwan, Solicitors for the said Official Assignee, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY 12TH MARCH, AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.)

Fine opportunity to secure artistic household furniture, real oil paintings by well known artists, old Chinese and Japanese art vases, Jardiniers, Garden seats, Chandeliers, argand lamps etc.

On SUNDAY, the 12th day of March, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at Walkeshwar Road, near Ridge Road Corner and Police station very valuable and handsome artstic, selected household furniture by well known makers comprising chairs, meatsafes, Chippendale hall cabinets, marble top tables, handsome rich tapestry upholstered chesterfield suite, artistic Chippendale hall cabinets, corner cabinets, velvet piled carpets, old blackwood carved sofas, carved pier tables, carved chairs, real oil paintings on various subjects by well known artists in massive gilt frames, old China and Japanese art vases, Jardiniers, garden seats, rich table ornaments, rich pictures, "Empire" typewriter, hanging chandeliers, argand lamps, solid brass single and double bedsteads, made to order mirror doors zoonda almirahs, handsome single and double door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, Milner's safe, pingpong game table, hand tables, English large size mirrors on carved stands, gramaphone machines with selected records, bentwood chairs, etc., etc.

1 Handsome rubber tyred steel wheeled Victoria by Press.
1 Handsome fast going horse.
1 Handsome light rubber tyred cabriolet by press in good order.

The property of the late Seth Kalidas Jootha. Catologues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th March, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

To-night Charni Road.

THE NEW

"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

An entirely novel series of films dealing with problems never before portrayed in moving pictures.

ABSOLUTELY THE FINEST AND BEST SERIAL YET PRODUCED.

ALSO

TINY JIM AND HIS SISTER.	EXPLORING EPHRIAM'S EXPLOITS.	PATHE'S GAZETTE	TERRIBLY STUCK UP
Colored.	Cartoon.	Latest.	Comic.

LADIES! 100 'ELAINE" Hats to be given away absolutely free. Please write for one to Messrs. Pathe Freres.

Time 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Nightly.

SHOWING THIS WEEK:

SIXTH INSALMENT 7,000 FEET.

UNIVERSAL SERIAL

THE BROKEN COIN

CASH PRIZES Rs. 1,000.

Saturday Timings—4-30 to 6, 6-15 to 7. 8 to 9-30, 9-45 to 11-15 Last Show 11-30.

USUAL HALF RATES.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. 1266.

Only five performances! Only five performances

THE

GANDHARV NATAK MANDLI

PATRONIZED BY

H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwar of Baroda.

Will perform in Marathi five performances only AT

BOMBAY THEATRE

GRANT ROAD,

Enroute to Belgaum.

Saturday, 11th March 1916.
AT 8-30 P. M.
The ever Popular Comedy.

'MANAPAMAN'

Sunday, 12th March, 1916.
AT 3 P. M.
The Masterpiece Play.

'SHARADA'

The opening performances

No repetition of plays this time.

Admission fees Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1, As. 12 & 8.

The Tickets may be had at Mandali's residence in Cooper's Buildings, next London Hotel, from Wednesday, 8th March 1916.

K. P. PANDIT,
Manager, G. N. Mandali

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali

GRANT ROAD

RIPON THEATRE

will present

On Wednesday, 8th March, 1916,
At 9-0 P.M. (S. T.)

MOOK-NAYAK

On Saturday, 11th March, 1916
At 9-0 P.M. (S. T.)

DAMBHA-SPHOTA

(Imposters exposed)

On Sunday, 12th March, 1916,
At 3-30 P.M. (S. T.)
Urdu Sangit Drama.

TAJEWAPHA

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

RATS OF SOCIETY.

4,000 FEET. 3 PARTS.

A powerful Cines Masterpiece of Crime and ultimately its Detection. Each reel has a dramatic surprise.

Also the GAUMONT GRAPHIC a sensational one-reel RAILWAY DRAMA, and a two-reel roaring feature farce, featuring the celebrated

CHARLES CHAPLIN.

TIME:—7, 8-45, 10-30 NIGHTLY.
USUAL HALF RATES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

THE HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
ALL-COMIC PROGRAMME.

One long laugh!

Gold-Rooster Comedy in 5 parts,

"THE GALLOPER."

A famous New York war correspondent is sent to Turkey to report the war for his newspaper. He is followed by his divorced wife, whose attentions are so unwelcome that THE GALLOPER gets another man to do his work. The ludicrous position that this leads both men into must be seen to be appreciated.

"WIFFLES' PRESENT."

Our old favourite gives his wife a purse as a present. She loses it. To appease her he buys another. The first one is returned and during a quarrel two street musicians bolt with both purses and the money in them.

"AN AWFUL ALTERNATIVE".

A man becomes enamoured of his friend's wife but he is forced by the husband either to marry the cook or be sued for breach of promise!

The latest

PATHE GAZETTE

LATEST WAR WORKER

Elephant does work of 10 horses in munitions factory.

IN SALONICA.

(1) General Sir Bryan Mahon with General Sarrail.
(2) Miles of Barbed wire on the way to the Front.
(3) Greek peasants transporting our Army supplies.

King Constantine holds review in Athens.
Our Blinded Heroes at St. Dunstan's Hostel.
Intercession Service at Southwark Cathedral.
Funeral of a Crimean Hero who rode in the Charge of the Light Brigade.

Any one who can prove that he has not laughed throughout the show will be given a handsome present. Nobody has won it yet.

Persons desirous of learning the arts of criminals will abstain from attending Royal Opera House, because they will be disappointed.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL SHOWS. IF DESIRED BY THE PATRONS THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

SKATING RINK.

Daily Sessions and Children's Matinee as usual.

SATURDAY, 18th MARCH
DANCING & SKATING
From 9-30 p. m. till Midnight.

TUESDAY, 4th APRIL
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL daily opens at 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) from 23rd February to 8th March, 1916 (including Sundays.)

Admission Annas 4.

EXHIBITORS are requested to come over to the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, the 9th March, between the hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. for taking back their pictures.

THE

ORIENTAL IRON WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

STORAGE TANKS AND CISTERNS:

Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire-escapes, Gate Railings, etc.,

KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE.

GOLPITHA, BOMBAY NO. 4.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 7.

The fresh depression has up to the present given very little rainfall in north-west India. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the south-west of the Bay and thunderstorms occurred in Ceylon and south-east Madras.

The temperature is higher than usual over a greater part of northern India. Dry westerly winds have set in over the Gangetic plain.

Forecast:—Some snow in Kashmir and falls of rain in Assam and extreme south of the Peninsula.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 7th March 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north, lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess over the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature continues in excess except at Karachi; night temperature has become normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in Central India West and in Gujarat and at Veraval and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme western and the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear in the south Bombay Deccan and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in defect at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry in the reporting area in India. Conditions have again become slightly unsettled in Baluchistan.

A few showers are possible in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 7th of March 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Totals since November 1st to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th Mar.)	75.8	61.5	66	..	5.12	—4.59
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th Mar.)	78.5	65.2	76	..	3.11	—0.27
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	81.4	66.3	68	..	5.49	2.65
PUNJAB—						
Multan	91.6	61.2	50	..	0.12	—1.13
Rawalpindi	82.9	57.4	40	..	2.47	—4.19
Lahore	82.0	54.4	60	..	0.63	—2.08
Hissar	92.1	67.5	39	..	0.35	..
Ambala	90.9	58.1	44	..	1.03	—3.84
Delhi	90.0	62.8	34	..	1.56	—0.89
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.6	64.1	24	..	0.64	—0.74
Mainpuri	94.3	61.3	34	..	1.00	—1.00
Jhansi	96.6	62.0	22	..	0.55	—1.03
Cawnpore	94.2	64.7	35	..	0.41	—0.41
Allahabad	93.6	61.5	39	..	1.01	—0.96
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	95.8	57.4	32	..	0	—0.95
Karachi	82.1	67.0	86	..	0.20	—1.08
Ajmer	91.2	58.3	32	..	0.05	—1.12
Jaipore	93.5	59.1	20	..	0.24	—1.00
Kotah	95.4	65.6	33	..	0.03	—0.83
Mount Abu	79.2	62.9	10	..	0	—1.07
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.0	61.7	48	..	0	—0.42
Dwarka	73.7	71.5	84	..	0.19	—0.49
Veraval	93.6	70.6	39	..	0	—0.46
Rajkot	96.6	60.8	42	..	0	—0.47
Bhavnagar Para	97.2	65.2	46	..	0.01	—0.47
Surat	101.5	66.7	41	..	0	—0.33
Ahmedabad	101.9	72.7	18	..	0	—0.36
Deesa	101.2	64.4	23	..	0	—0.48
Neemuch	92.1	63.1	32	..	0.08	—0.64
Indore	95.4	60.4	20	..	1.13	0.25
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.3	58.9	51	..	5.07	—1.19
Saugor	93.6	65.4	22	..	1.25	—0.74
Hoshangabad	94.3	60.6	36	..	1.47	—0.15
Khandwa	97.6	58.1	23	..	0.82	—0.24
Akola	98.1	59.4	23	..	1.95	0.16
Amraoti	96.2	66.1	29	..	1.02	—0.26
Nagpur	95.7	61.5	28	..	1.25	—0.60
Chanda	96.5	59.0	49	..	0.84	—1.17
Raipur	93.5	62.8	44	..	1.25	—0.42
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.8	74.5	85	..	0.09	—0.48
Ratnagiri	85.5	73.5	81	..	0.81	0.11
Mormugao	89.8	76.7	88	..	0.94	—0.25
Karwar	88.1	71.0	88	..	1.07	—0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.4	60.1	30	..	0.18	—0.68
Ahmednagar	92.5	59.3	22	..	3.40	2.12
Poona	94.8	63.5	54	..	0.39	—0.79
Sholapur	95.5	65.1	27	..	1.27	—0.25
Bijapur	92.2	66.5	32	..	0.43	—0.92
Belgaum	89.3	59.0	37	..	1.70	—0.24
Ahmedabad	93.9	63.9	21	..	1.82	0.60
Nizamabad (Indore)	94.9	62.3	37	..	0.93	—0.54
Hyderabad	89.5	65.4	66	..	0.79	—0.90
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.5	75.5	75	..	8.17	4.79
Calicut	90.1	74.4	82	..	13.29	6.75
Cochin	89.9	76.2	78	..	9.48	0.04
Colombo	88.1	73.2	93	1.54	27.91	5.20
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.0	66.2	72	..	20.73	14.01
Bellary	94.5	67.7	26	..	7.28	4.96
Cuddapah	95.7	69.3	54	..	9.44	4.63
Madras	89.5	66.4	80	..	21.24	0.98
Bangalore	86.5	62.8	33	..	3.60	—0.20
Coimbatore	93.3	69.9	78	..	6.76	1.41
Trichinopoly	95.3	74.8	72	..	12.87	3.99
Negapatam	86.3	71.8	76	..	24.23	4.92

Kasagra is the most pleasant and effective remedy ever produced for gently and permanently curing bowel torpidity and the many disorders dependent thereon. D. a

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 90 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the March 7th 1916 was 30.073 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 90 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 90 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 6th March, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.836	Inche.
Temperature of Air	80.0	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.1	,,
Dew point	70.2	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.727	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0	,,
Maximum Temperature of Air	87 8	,,
Minimum do. do	72.3	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW.W S.	
Movement of Wind do do	119 Miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week.	Day of Mr. nth.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	7	m 0 58	28 8	7	m 7 2	15 2
		1 32a	28 2		7 16a	17 7
Wed.	8	m 1 27	27 9	8	m 7 54	15 8
		2 11a	27 4		8 40a	18 9
Thur.	9	m 1 54	26 10	9	m 8 6	16 5
		2 50a	26 4		8 19a	19 10
Fri.	10	m 2 20	25 9	10	m 8 39	17 3
		3 31a	25 4		8 54a	21 0
Sat.	11	m x 47	24 10	11	m 9 15	18 2
		4 21a	24 5		9 43a	21 11
Sun.	12	m 3 20	23 10	12	m 10 3	19 0
		5 43a	23 10			
Mon.	13	m 4 23	23 0	13	m 9 32	22 6
		8 28a	24 1		11 33a	19 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.		Sunrise	Sunset
,,	7 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 54m.	,, 6h. 46m.
,,	8 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 53m.	,, 6h. 47m.
,,	9 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 53m.	,, 6h. 47m.
,,	10 (Friday)	,, 6h. 52m.	,, 6h. 47m.
,,	11 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 51m.	,, 6h. 48m.
,,	12 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 50m.	,, 6h. 48m.
,,	13 (Monday)	,, 6h. 49m.	,, 6h. 48m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—In Perigee, March 1st 2-2h. p.m. New Moon, 4th, 9h. 52-4, p.m.; First Quarter, 11th, 9h. 37-0m. p.m.; In Apogee, 12th, 10-9h. p.m.; Full Moon, 19th, 0h. 2-9m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 26th, 10h. 56-7m. p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

	Rs. as.
Indian Plants and Drugs by Dr. Nadkarni	4 0
Medical Annual for 1915	7 8
Medical Annual for 1914	6 6
Discoveries and Inventions of 19th Century	4 12
Innes' History of the British Nation	2 10
Bhagwath's Sanscrit-English, Dictionary	1 8
Pitman's Business Man's Guide	2 10
Whitla's Materia Medica 1915	6 12
Martindale's Extra Pharmacopia, 2 Vols., 1915	15 12
Ghoshe's Materia Medica 1915	5 0
Rose and Carless' Surgery 1914	15 12
Ghoshe's Hygiene and Public Health 1915	4 0
Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence for India 1914	20 0
Starting's Principles of Human Physiology 1915	15 12
Royal Road to Beauty	1 0
Private Counsellor	2 0
Rogers' Cholera and its Treatment 1913	5 10
Birch's Medical Treatment of Children in India 1913	7 8
Whitla's Dictionary of Treatment 1912	12 0
Saville's Clinical Medicine	18 12
Bhat's Bombay Medical Formulae (Prescriber) 1912	2 2
Parson's Diseases of the Eye 1912	3 0
Casperss on Estoppels 1915	17 0
Mulla's Hindu Law 1915	6
Mulla's Mahomedan Law 1915	4
Rustomjee's Law of Limitation 1915	12

GOPAL NARAYEN & CO.
Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

AMERICAN DENTIST.

Dr. H. de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,

DHOBI TALAO.

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS

Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.

Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

All work guaranteed for five years.

DEWJI MALJI

JEWELLER AND DIAMOND MERCHANT.

We keep ready-made Gold Sets of Necklaces, Ear-rings, Bracelets Brooches, &c., for sale as well as we make them to order.

REPAIRS CAREFULLY EXECUTED. MODERATE PRICES

102, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tlephone No. 2077.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, March 6th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	700
" " Sales of East Indian ..	150
" " Imports	15,000
Mid. Americans	7.82— 1
Egyptian F.G.F.	11.66— 4
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May 11.67
	July 11.87
New Orleans 10 a.m... ..	May 11.46
	July 11.72

CLOSING PRICES.

London, Mar. 6th. To-day's closing price.

Months.		
Mar.	7.59	
Mar.-Apl.	7.59	—3
April-May	7.57	
May-June	7.56	
June-July	7.55	
July-Aug	7.53	
Aug.-Sept.	7.46	—1
Sept.-Oct.	7.37	
Oct.-Nov	7.53	
Nov.-Dec	7.20	
Dec.-Jan	7.27	Unchgd.
Jan.-Feb	7.25	
Feb.-Mar.	7 26	—1
Mar.-Apl.	7.27	—

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, March 6th.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	11.52— 3
May	11.70— 2
July	11.83— 2

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 6th.

M.G. Bengal, "Good" ..	5.75	Unchanged.
" " "Fully Good" ..	5.90	
" " "Fine" ..	6.05	
" Bhownuggar, "Good" ..	6.19	
" " "Fully Good"	6.33	
" " "Fine" ..	6.48	
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, "Good" ..	6.20	
" " " "Fine" ..	6.50	
M.G. Broach, "Good" ..	7.45	
" " "Fully Good" ..	7.60	
" " "Fine" ..	7.75	
" Scinde, "Good" ..	5.70	
" " "Fully Good" ..	5.85	
" " "Fine" ..	6.00	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 6th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	13,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	17,000
" " to Continent ..	30,000
Futures at New York May. ..	11.79+16
Futures at New York July ..	11.28+16
Spot Cotton at New York ..	11.75+20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.38+13
Futures at New Orleans May	11.55+15
Futures at New Orleans July	11.80+15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9½
Demand Bills.	4.76.25
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	56⅝

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar 6th.

Bar Silver Spot..	26 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.	
Discount Banks Bill 3 m/st	5½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	5½
" Fine Trade Bill 3 months ..	5¼
" " " " 6 " ..	5¼
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½

The sum of £230,000 has been earmarked for Argentino.

Consols 2½ %	57⅝+⅛
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal.	54—½
IndianStock 3½% Sterling Loan	80½ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3%	69¼
Exchange on London at Paris	Francs 28.08+05

WAR LOANS.

London. Mar 6th

3½% 1925—1928	£87⅜	Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	£96⅞	

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, Mar. 6th.

TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta Rs. 10,00,000
On Bombay Rs. 15,00,000 @ 1/4 5/32.
On Madras Rs. 20,00,000

DEFERRED TRANSFERS.

On Bombay Rs. 3,00,000 @ 1/4 1/8

THE MAILS.

London, Mar. 6th

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Mar. 6th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Indian—No quotations.
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 2,450,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs. Feb.-Mar. Sellers. 69/9
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. AprilSailer, Sellers 68/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } Feb. Sailer. 68/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley —Not offered.

SEEDS.

Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Sellers 81/6

Business men find Zymole Trokeys a great convenience. A box is easily carried and there's nothing so good for hoarseness and coughs. B 28

Toria Rapeseed.—March 72

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Mar.-April. Value 75

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar. Hull Buyers £13-17-6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£130	Metals resumed for Legitimate Business.
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£101	
Copper Braziers	£146	
Yellow Metal	16	
Hard Spelter	72½	
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. O.I.F. Liverpool	18/9	
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£28 1 -0	
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6 7-6	

FREIGHT.

Coals: Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April Sellers. 3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. 3/7½

BOMBAY MARTKETS.

COTTON.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	285	..	283	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	..	222	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals	226	215	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	217/8	..	..	"
M.G. Khandesh	242	229	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	270/1	..	..	"
M.G. Nagpore	270/1	..	..	"
M.G. Akola Kkgm.. ..	256	..	..	"
" "	261	..	..	May 1916
M.G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	"
M.G. Broach	281	..	..	Mar. 1916
H.G. Westerns	..	..	282	A/May "
M.G. "	..	..	291	"
M.G. Miraj	..	..	313/4	"
M.G. Compta	..	..	310	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	313/4	"

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-16	1914-15	Difference.
Khandesh ..	279,600	155,914 pl.	123 686
Central India ..	96,227	53,495 pl.	42,732
Barsi & Nagar ..	185,625	75,137 pl.	110,388
Berar ..	505,128	277,934 pl.	227,194
Central Provinces ..	128,070	148,658 —	20,588
Compta & Dharwar. ..	54,580		
Northrn-Westerns. ..	33,216		
Cocanada. ..	10,129	32,080 pl.	77,178
Tinnevelly and Cambodia. ..	11,333		
Dhollera.. ..	53,550	27,276 pl.	28,274
Broach	81,778	15,980 pl.	65,793
Rajputana ..	45,284		
N. W. Prov. ..	276,588	310,803 pl.	161,354
Sind-Punjab. ..	150,285		
Persian ..	422	144 pl	278
American ..	....	69 —	69
Egyptian ..	634	447 pl.	187
Other Sorts ..	2,081	881 pl	1,200
Total ..	1,914,430	1,096,818 pl.	817,612

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 7th March, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	224	..	1/25 Jan. 17
	..	..	..	..	
	240	228	219	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	220	217	..	Mar.
	..	231	221	..	May
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	216	208	..	..	Ready & Mar.
	..	222	..	..	May
Khandesh (M.G.)	243	229	..	..	Ready
	244	232	..	..	Mar.
	248	..	..	..	May
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	248	..	Ready
Barsee	..	..	250	..	Ready
Oomra M. G. (Fair-Staple)	256	248	..	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Akola-Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	258	250	..	..	Ready
	257	249	..	..	March
	262	..	..	..	May
Oomrawatee descriptions M.G.	260	252	..	..	Ready & Mar.
	..	..	..	..	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.	263	255	..	..	Ready & Mar.
	..	..	..	..	
Yeotmal (M.G.)	267	259	..	..	Ready & Mar.
	..	..	..	..	
Nagpore	274	266	..	..	Ready
Kamptl (M.G.)	279	..	..	..	March
Wardha Ghat (M.G.)	273	265	..	..	Ready
	271	..	..	..	March
	282	279	..	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.	282	279	..	..	March
	288	..	284	..	1/25 April
Mathia (M.G.)	245	233	..	..	Ready.
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	284	April/May
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	312	April/May
	..	..	..	..	
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	290	April/May
	..	..	..	..	
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	282	April/May
	..	..	..	..	
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	308	April/May
	..	..	..	..	
Miraj (M. G.)	..	..	..	315	April/May
	..	..	..	..	

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise started) "Jaitha Terms." i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per vale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE,

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 6th March 1916:—

Cotton ..	24,639 Bales
Wheat ..	6,416 cwts
Linseed ..	4 692 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	3,061 "
Ginjellyseed ..	4,547 "
Peppyseed ..	786 "
Groundnuts ..	3,195 "
Castorseed ..	3,656 "
Rice ..	8,747 "
Myrabollams ..	670 "
Cottonseed ..	5,960 "
Mowraseed ..	37 "
Gram ..	500 "
Joowar ..	2,982 "
Barley ..	6,001 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 7th—4 p. m.

	Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30		46 8 0	6 10 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30		45 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.		45 8 0	6 9 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.		6 6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore		7 12 0	8 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..		7 14 0	8 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..		7 10 0	8 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..		44 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..		43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..		42 0 0	....

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. B 26

Teelseed, Black .. .. 38 0 0 ....
Poppyseed, White .. 7 6 0 7 14 0
Groundnuts .. .. 43 8 0 ....
Mowraseed 4 4 0 4 8 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	.. 6 5 6
Linseed May ..	.. 8 5 3

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-10 R.D. per cwt.
Forward Apl-May ..... Rs. 7-8, R.D. per cwt
Cottonseed.
Rs. 25, B.T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4 1/8d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4 3-32d. April.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ... 1s. 4 7.16d
Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 13-32d. April.
Do. 6 m-s Ready ..... 1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s do. 194½
60 d.s Hongkong 141
Do. Shanghai 193
Do. Yokohama 152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-3-0
Australian Do.	25-11-6
Bombay Do.	25-3-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-8-0
English Dragons	15-8-0
Silver ex.duty Ready	68-12-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March 7.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened at yesterday's closing quotations and the rates received a slight setback during the course of the day.

The Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares substantially dropped to-day under heavy selling pressure and the excitement of the last two days simmered down somewhat.

In Mill shares for April delivery Davids declined to Rs. 482¼.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 463¾ but closed at Rs. 458¾ (sellers).

Standards opened at Rs. 1,142½, moved up to Rs. 1,157½ but closed at Rs. 1,132½ (buyers)

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,365 but after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 1,352½.

Centrals stood steady at Rs. 2,130. Swadeshi moved up to Rs. 1,610, Ahmedabad Advance were placed at Rs. 860.

At the close Currimbhai stood at Rs. 265, Crescent at Rs. 118-12, Indore Malwas at Rs. 280 and Colabas at Rs. 1,390.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 2,33⅜.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 130. Deferred opened at Rs. 425 gradually declined and touched Rs. 390 but again moved up and closed at Rs. 405 (buyers.)

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 644. Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,525.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,140.

Alcock and Ashdowns moved up to Rs. 485.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 83¼.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 45.

TRADE MARK STAMP.

Among the measures suggested for safeguarding and extending French trade and commercial interests after the war, one of the latest is that of creating a Government stamp to be affixed to all manufactured goods, and thus guarantee not only their French origin but the authenticity of the name and place of the maker and his works, writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian"

There has already been something of the sort in the stamp of the "Union of French Manufacturers," but this has not been found sufficient to protect the goods bearing it from illicit competition—probably for lack of adequate guarantees in the first place, and also for want of sufficient powers of control and vigilance against contraband. It is thought that by substituting the State for the private Association of Manufacturers these inconveniences would be eliminated, and at the same time the Treasury would gain a new source of considerable revenue.

Only members of the Manufacturers' Association would be allowed to use the new stamp, and also only after a strict inquiry and certainty that the articles were really what they represented themselves to be. In this way foreign buyers would need nothing more than to find the stamp to be assured that the goods were what they professed to be. The tax on the stamps would be progressive, but small, and it is believed that most, if not all, manufacturers would gladly pay up to three or four per cent. of the product of their sales to be able to guarantee their own make.

To take perfumery and pharmaceutical products alone, it is calculated that an average tax, or stamp duty, of 2 per cent. would quickly bring in from £320,000 to £400,000 a year.

This is but one of many ideas that are being discussed, with a view to their being put into immediate practice, for it is felt that it would be the most fatal mistake to wait until the war is over to commence protective measures against the attack that Germany is sure to make on all the markets of the world. The worse the conditions of peace imposed upon her, the more actively will she certainly begin her commercial campaign. And in many respects she will probably be much better prepared for a "flying start" than the Allies, having enormous stocks, both of ready-made goods that she has not been able to dispose of, and of raw material that she has been accumulating to this end. Such, at least, is the general opinion in commercial and industrial French circles.

(Continued from Column 4.)

oil, 8 cases 10 trusses leather, 10 barrels 20 drums colza oil, 31 cases 70 drums varnish, 50 bags mineral white, 5 cases sweets, 8 cases roller skins, 1,013 cases biscuits, 53 casks 756 kegs paint, 17 cases tinned meat, 3 cases cheese, 17 cases 3 trusses picking bands, 24 cases leather belting, 26 cases confectionery, 32 cases hams, 20 cases buffalo pickers, 145 cases 599 bales paper, 107 casks tallow, 2 cases umbrella sticks, 32 cases umbrella furniture, 71 bales canvas, 4 cases cotton and linen goods, 52 cases sewing cotton thread, 100 cases cigarettes, 14 bales carpeting, 7 bales flax twine, 28 bales jute cloth, 23 cases cotton nets, 5 cases umbrellas, 33 cases woollen and cotton goods, 3 cases silk yarn, 5 cases waste spun silk, 154 cases 1 cask 3,530 boxes soap, 27 bales 31 cases woollen goods, 14 cases art silk and cotton goods, 420 bales 211 cases cotton yarn, 2,375 cases 539 bales cotton goods.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar 6.
Mitra .. Evans .. New York
March 7.
Clan Maclean .. Williamson .. Tuticorin
Moyori Maru .. Taniguchi .. Kobe

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 7.
Linga .. Cutbush .. Karachi
Yoson Maru .. Nakaono .. Kobe

The following steamers entered the docks for loading on Tuesday:—

St amer .. Calcdonia .. for .. London
" .. City of Paris .. for .. Liverpool

The following steamer received port clearance on Tuesday:—

Steamer .. Siracusa .. for .. Genoa

Tuesday, 7th March 1916.

March 7.

S. S. Mitra:—The steamer Mitra, 3,503 tons, Captain J. Evans, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday evening from New York, which port she left on the 22nd January, with bulk oil on board.

S. S. Clan Maclean:—The steamer Clan Maclean, 2,952 tons, Captain A. Williamson, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Tuticorin, which port she left on the 7th instant, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, left Bombay on Tuesday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Moyori Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Moyori Maru, 2,298 tons, Captain V. Taniguchi, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Kobe, which port she left on the 10th ultimo, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Siracussa:—The Italian mail steamer Siracussa, 1,914 tons, Captain R. Marlola, will sail to-day for Genoa via Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Siracusa .. Roplino .. Italian Mail S. N. Co
C. & R. Millpool .. Thomas .. F. F. Campbell & Co
F. Blackfriargate .. Willis .. W. & A. G. & Co
G. Sardar .. Week's .. P. G. S. N. Co
K. Frinton .. W. & A. G. & Co
M. Bahrein .. Bonnett .. T. M. & Co
N. Corinth .. Reed .. W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani .. B. S. N. Co
Netravati .. B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Tycho .. Williams .. J. F. & Co
6 Chakla .. Allen .. M.M. & Co
7 Palamcotta .. Downing .. M. M. & Co
8 Kirkwood .. Harrison .. L. Druyfus & Co
10 & 11 City of Paris .. Miller .. K. N. & Co
15 Zayani .. Ookerl .. H. S. Shoostri

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nagoya .. Garwood .. P. & O. Co
3 Castalia .. Kelso .. W. & A. G. & Co
5 Caledonia .. Dowell .. P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Clan Maclean .. Williamson .. J. F. & Co
Chakla .. M. M. & Co
Moyori Maru .. Taniguchi .. N. Y. K.
Mittra .. Evans .. W. & A. G. & Co
Polglass Castle .. Jones .. P. & O. Co
Salsette .. Armitage .. T. M. & Co
Tokei Maru .. Sato ..

EXPORTS.

March 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia (s) 41 bales wool, M. J. Joomahoy and Co.; 11 bales goat hair, M. J. Jomabhoy and Co.; 31 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 304 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 17 bales goat hair, E. Dossa and Co.; 116 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 100 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 370 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 46 bales wool, M. Ramjidas.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia (s) 144 bundles wooden staves, D. Cawasji and Co.; 12 casks wooden staves, D. Cawasji and Co.; 25 bundles old iron hoops, D. Cawasji and Co.; 80 bales cotton yarn, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia (s) 210 bales cotton fly, J. Purbhudas and Co.; 342 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 600 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Frinton (s) 138 cwts. castor seed, O. Govindji and Co.; 800 cwts. myrabolams, O. Govindji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 1,092 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers.

Millpool (s) 1,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Corinth (s) 10,005 cwts. groundnuts, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 4,002 cwts. rape seed, E. D Sassoon and Co.; 6,006 cwts. linseed E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 310 bales cotton, Prier De Soane and Co.; 3,300 tons Epsom salt. Shaw Wallace and Co.

Blackfriargate (s) 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 900 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 200 bales cotton, S. Nathoobhai and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 600 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 293 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nagoya (s) 150 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nagoya (s) 150 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 38 cwts. sharkfins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 8 cwts. fishmaws, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 7 cases Indian butter, Globe Dairy and Co.; 75 cwts. gambier, C. M. Bhesania and Co.

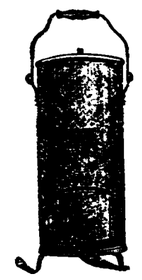
IMPORTS.

March 7.

S. S. Castalia from Liverpool, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—248 drums bleaching powder, 149 bags chalk, 105 bottles quicksilver, 2,700 bags soda ash, 5 cases boots and shoes, 70 cases carbonate of ammonia, 10 kegs 1 case antimony salt, 1 cask borax, 31 kegs oxalic acid, 230 barrels gren copperas, 4 cases glycerine, 30 barrels litharge, 126 drums magnesium chloride, 6 drums 50 casks zinc chloride, 2 cases carbolic acid crystals, 10 drums caustic soda, 73 casks salamoniac, 100 cases hydro chloric acid, 50 bags glauber salts, 77 kegs bichromate of soda, 80 cases rum, 1 hogshead 20 cases gin, 140 cases wine, 12 cases marmalade, 170 bags starch, 2 cases preserves, 100 cases acid, 6 barrels cement, 323 cases stout, 6 casks vinegar, 100 barrels 643 hogsheads, ale 8 hogsheads 7 casks 3,417 cases whisky, 12 cases tyres, 104 casks tiles, 54 bags broken tiles, 14 cases essence, 150 cases 694 crates bottles, 7 cases colour, 331 cases beer, 13 cases preserves, 12 cases suasage, 3 cases bacon, 58 casns tragasol, 2 drums aniline oil, 3 casks plumbago crucibles, 111 casks coal tar, 10 kegs grease, 60 cases pig lead, 151 barrels coal pitch, 200 boxes corn flour, 10 cases paisley, 135 casks nails, 2 casks hides, 2 cases aluminiumware, 45 drums lubricating

(Continued in Column 3.)

OVER 50,000
Dr. I. M. MALLICK'S (M.A., M.D.)
PATENT
"Ic Mic" Cooker.



NOW IN USE
AMONG:—TRAVELLERS, BOARDERS
DIABETICS AND DYSPEPTICS
PRICES Rs. 10, 15, 22, AND 35.
Write for particulars
Manager,
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

WEST END
"Queen Anne"
"65" LEVER WATCH

Non-magnetic lever escapement, compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; seven jewels; substantial dust-proof case.

MODEL No. 1
Nickel Silver - Rs. 12
Rolled Gold - Rs. 24
Will stand riding and much knocking about without being affected. Very useful and reliable.

MODEL No. 2.
Nickel Silver - Rs. 13
With leather strap Rs. 14-8
Recommended for Sporting purposes or travelling, when a valuable watch is exposed to so many risks.

MODEL No. 3. Nickel Silver—Rs. 14-8

WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.

West End Watch Co
BOMBAY : CALCUTTA

PREMATURE OLD AGE

...st vigour, lost memory, and lost ...terest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

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It is particularly valuable for Delicate Children, and Invalids like it. Indeed, I generally prescribe that it should be taken on bread and butter instead of Jam."

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BOMBAY No: 2.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Last Day of Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.

Balloting for three elective Trustees of the Port at Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Prof. J. A. Todd's lecture on "The American and the Egyptian Cotton Crops as Compared with the Indian," Sydenham College, 6 p.m.

Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Palamcotta will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Parsi Writers' Association, Annual General Meeting, Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 9.

Bombay Corporation meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Public Lecture on "Popular Control in Indian Finance" by Prof. V. G. Kale, Empire Theatre, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Mar. 10.

Dr. Moulton's Lecture on "The Zoroastrian Period in Indian History," University Hall, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, Mar. 11.

Balloting for a Representative on the Bombay Legislative Council, at Chamber of Commerce, commences.

Bombay Races, 12th Extra Meeting.

MONDAY Mar. 13.

Teachers' Association of Bombay: Lecture by Mr. J. D. Bharda on "A Long Venerated Educational Idol and Recent Attempts to Shatter it." St. Xavier's College, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, Mar. 13.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting.

TUESDAY, Mar. 14.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

March 8.

55. Parade.—The Adult Battalion will take part in field training with the Bombay Light Horse on Saturday and Sunday March 18th and 19th. The Battalion will parade in Bombay about 5 p.m. on Saturday, and will return about 3 p.m. on Sunday. Exact time will be notified later.

56. Medal.—In accordance with India Army Order No. 116 dated 28th February 1916 the undermentioned Volunteer Bombay Vol. Rifles has been awarded the Volunteer Long Service Medal:—

Volunteer D. J. Williams.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

RIFLE MEETING.

There will be individual and team competitions for 1st Class Shots only at the Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday March 12th. Train leaves 6-15 a.m. Victoria Terminus. Rifles will be taken out from Headquarters Teams will consist of 4 (any rank) provided all belong to the same company and all have qualified as 1st Class Shots during the current season. For further details see Notice posted on Battalion Notice Board.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

March 7.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. E. Pennington, V. D., Commanding.

Orderly Officers for ensuing week 2nd Lieut. W. N. Cartland.

Next for duty 2nd Lieut. H. G. Weber.

No. 85—Duties.

Duties for week commencing 5th March, 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt A. A. Spilling.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. H. T. Binks.

No. 86—Parades.

Wednesday 8th instant 7 a.m. 6" B. L. C. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

The parade ordered by the Officer Commanding to take place on Tuesday the 7th instant for inspection by the Inspector General of Artillery is now cancelled and will take place on Sunday next the 12th instant.

There will be a Preliminary Battery Drill on Wednesday next the 8th instant at Mahaluxmi Battery.

The Inspector General of Artillery will inspect the B. V. A. at 6" B. L. C. gun practice on Sunday next the 12th instant. Time of parade will be notified later.

Every member of the Corps and Reservist must attend this parade.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

Practice

Practice will take place on March 19th. All members must attend this practice unless a medical certificate is furnished to the Officer Commanding, No. 3 Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery. Members are therefore requested to attend the following parades:—

Battery Drill:—Sundays 11 a.m. and Fridays 4-45 p.m. at Factory Gate.

Gun Drill:—Wednesdays 8 a.m. at Factory Gate.

Leave:—Any member who intends going on leave must also make an application to the Officer Commanding Company.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

No. 90—Parades.

The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 9th instant for Defence Light Manning and not on Wednesday as previously notified. All members will be required to attend.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Captain, B.V.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 to 7-45 p.m.

March.—Sons of the Brave ..... Bidgood
Overture.—Le Trumpette ..... F. Bagin
Valse.—Minn ..... C. Gardener
Selection.—On English Songs ..... Myddleton
Intermezzo.—Aeriel ..... Hume
Selection.—The Thistle ..... Myddleton
Serenade.—O Sole Mio ..... Capuan
Two Step.—Get ont and get Under Pathe

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 o'clock.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon when Mr. J. P. Orr presided and some business of a routine nature was transacted.

YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of this Union, Mr. B. G. Gadre will read a Paper on "Faith and Modern Thought" this evening at 6-30 p.m. in the Ram Mohun Ashram, Girgaum, when members and their friends are invited to be present.

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia has offered himself as a candidate for election to the Board of Delegates of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hormusji M. Cama.

EXAMINATION IN FIRST AID.

The lady students of the first class organised by the Ambulance Officer A. K. N. Rane and conducted by Dr. S. N. Navalkar, will be examined by Dr. D. B. Naik Dandekar, Corps. Surgeon of the Brigade on Sunday the 12th instant at 2-30 p.m.

THE MISSING BAG.

Mr. Framji Pallonji Talati a merchant in Bazar Gate Street has complained to the Police that on Monday afternoon he put in a bag cash and notes of the value of Rs. 4,300 and kept it on his desk near the door, which is three feet from the road. Leaving it there he went away, but when he returned after an hour he missed it with its contents.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Twenty-three attacks and 26 deaths from plague occurred on Monday, being reported as follows:—Mandvi and Worli 2 attacks and 2 deaths, Chawls and Sion, 3 attacks and 3 deaths; Parel 2 attacks and 1 death; Byculla 5 attacks and 5 deaths; Maratha Hospital 3 deaths; Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Walkeshwar, Tarwadi, Kamatipura and Sewri, 1 attack and 1 death; Mahaluxmi 1 death. There were 25 attacks and 12 deaths from small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 143 as compared with 70 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 111 of 1914. Out of 2,415 rats caught on Monday, 109 were found to be plague stricken.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS BY MAIL STEAMER.

Owing to the exigencies of the Mail Service it has been found necessary to send the Medina direct from Colombo to Aden instead of that vessel calling at Bombay. Passengers from Bombay will embark by the Salsette from Ballard Pier at 12-30 p.m. on Sunday the 12th instant and will transfer to the Medina at Aden. Time will not permit of all passengers being advised of the accommodation allotted to them on the Salsette but they may rest assured that the best possible arrangements have been made for their comfort. Their accommodation on the Medina will, of course, be that originally reserved for them.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

It is proposed to organize under the auspices of the Society monthly discussions on economic subjects. The first of the series will be held on Saturday the 11th instant at 6.30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay. The subject of the discussion will be "Indian Financial Administration" which Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, Bat.-at-Law will open by giving a short sketch of the existing Financial Administration in India. As the subject is a very wide one and cannot possibly be dealt with fully in one discussion, the first discussion will be adjourned to 6.30 p.m. on Saturday the 18th instant., when Mr. Mazumdar and Mr. M. D. Alleaer, will speak with special reference to this year's Budget. The date and subject of the following discussions will be announced later on.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

LADIES' ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association was held yesterday at Government House, Lady Willingdon presiding. After Mrs. Muller had read the notice convening the meeting, Miss Shirin Manekji Cursetji read the twenty-fifth annual report, from which the following are extracts:—

In the course of these twenty-five years of our Association, besides advancing the cause of social intercourse and to some extent fraternizing the ladies of the different communities in friendly feelings, we have trained some of them to organize and manage public meetings, clubs, gymkhanas and other such social institutions. During this period we have trained 24 nurses, 11 medical graduates and 5 art graduates and given 103 scholarships to school girls, and nine silver articles as Miss Violet Clarke Essay Prize.

The concerts, Lady Tata's "At Home," and the lectures, realised Rs. 452 which were forwarded to the Women's Branch of War Fund.

During the year three of our nurses obtained diplomas from the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association.

At the end of the last year the ordinary members numbered 250, and life-members 40. During the year 15 members resigned, two died, 20 members more elected and three rejoined, so that the number of members now stands at life-members 41, annual members 273; total 314. It is very satisfactory to state that we have a balance of Rs. 6,806-9-11 and Miss Mannings Memorial Fund amounts to Rs. 3,358-14-8, so that we open our account for the year 1916 with a balance of Rs. 12,165-8-7.

A summary of the accounts of the Association, the report of the Work Guild and its accounts, and the lecture report were then read. The reports were adopted, and resolutions expressing thanks to editors and the Committee were passed. A hearty vote of thanks to Lady Willingdon terminated the proceedings.

April 21st and 22nd have been fixed for the sittings of the Third Sind Provincial Conference at Larkana. Along with it will also be held the Third Sind Social Conference on April 23rd.

The question of opening up the area to the west of the Ahmedabad-Marwar Junction line is now under the consideration of the Railway Board.

WORLD'S COTTON STOCK.

INDIA'S PLACE.

At the Sydenham College of Commerce Professor J. A. Todd delivered his second lecture yesterday evening on "India's Place in the World's Cotton Stock," when Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas presided.

Prof. Todd said that cotton trade was such a large question that those who were specialists in one branch or other had no time to study other parts of the field. He spoke with great diffidence as he had been in India for the first and for a very short time, and his knowledge was necessarily second hand. India's position with regard to the quantity of cotton was that out of the 27 millions of the whole cotton crop of the world India produced five million bales of an average of 500 lbs. each. America produced 15 millions, India 5, Russia 1½ and China was the dark horse and nobody knew what was the quantity, still he would put it down as half-million India stood second in the world's crop, and he wished her to stand as high in regard to quality also. The quality of Indian cotton was the lowest of all. The value of cotton might be tested in two or three ways, but it pricipally depended on the length of the staple and the count of yarn that could be obtained out of it. The count of yarn meant the number of hanks per pound. The very finest cotton crop was from American Sea Islands Port Charles and the West Indian. The staple there was two inches long and the cotton was sold at forty annas per pound. Then came the Florida cotton from America and then the Egyptian cotton from some particular parts which was worth about 1 sh. per pound, and its staple was 1¾ inches. Next was the brown Egyptian with 1¼in. long staple and was worth about ten annas per pound. American crop supplied the great bulk of the cotton crop and the staple was 1 inch long and the price was 7d. per pound; this will spin 40s. The average Indian cotton had a staple 5/8 inch long, although there were good Indian cottons too. He had been told about Dacca Muslins made of cotton grown in India, but it was a pity that that cotton had disappeared. As far as the quality of cotton was concerned, India's position in Lancashire trade was most unsatisfactory. The world required more cotton and America could supply the demand but at her own price which was very high. He had gone over the whole world and he found no other country more suitable than India for an increase of output of cotton. The yield per acre was less than 100 lbs. in India, while in America it was 200 lbs. and in Egypt sometimes as high as 450 lbs. to 120 deg. lbs. per acre. The growth of Indian cotton could be facilitated not only by large irrigation works but also by boring deep wells, as had been in the Punjab. Irrigation was the principal thing for cotton and in every part of the world generally wherever there was cotton grown there was irrigation, except in America. India could very easily improve her cotton, as they were growing good quality cotton in Surat. The most important thing in bettering the quality was the question of selection of seed. Pure seed must be sown time after time. Seed supply was the root of the question. Continuing he said that one heard a good deal about the bad methods of growing cotton in India and also in America. Methods were never perfect, and the lecturer thought that the farmers made a mistake in thinking that all primitive methods were bad, which had been proved now to be the most scientific. The lecturer advocated also the erection of good ginneries. Cotton mixgng was a bad thing from the standpoint of both the merchant and the spinner. If the Indian cultivator was paid better prices he would improve the quality, and not before. Coming to the remedies, the Professor suggested that education was the first thing,—education of the agricultural kind and of practical kind. New methods must be shown to the cultivator now to improve the crop. The Indian cultivator was no fool, and it was only necessary to show him how to make money and he would make it. Co-operation was another thing which could play a great part. They would make use of these co-operative societies for buying seed of a pure quality. Then they could establish ginneries among themselves. There was no method better than that of co-operation. Government must take a very considerable part in the growing of cotton. The question of pure seed had been taken up by the Government, and it should be taken up on a larger scale. Lancashire would not even look on Indian cotton, and that was the best market and the most paying market. That reproach should be removed at once by bettering the quality. India could grow good cotton and if they could convince the cultivators that they could grow good cotton, then there would be no difficulty in growing good quality cotton in India. The lecturer believed that India could grow more and better cotton, and he firmly believed that it would pay her to do so. (Cheers).

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATIVE.

The result of the election of a representative of the University of Bombay on the Bombay Legislative Council, was declared yesterday. There were four candidates of which the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye secured the largest number of votes and has been declared elected. The result of the voting was as follows:—

	Votes.
The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye ...	50
Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan	41
Mr. H. J. Bhabha	41
The Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth	39

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye and the Hon. Mr. Samarth are sitting members, the former being nominated by Government and the latter, the representative of the University.

LAWN TENNIS.

W. I. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

DOUBLES SEMI-FINALS.

There were only two games yesterday, but both were well worth following and went into three sets before, in each case, the anticipated result was decided. They were semi-finals of the two Doubles events and were followed by a large number in ideal weather condition.

The Mixed Doubles took a surprising turn after a first love set in favour of England and Mrs. England. Subsequently, however, Ranga Rao and Lady Tata pulled off the second and very nearly took the third. Though she generally found difficulty in avoiding Ranga Rao, Mrs. England played a capital game, caught him several times and generally returned with a good swing. England was brilliant in the first set, but subsequently he lost a number of chances with over-head shots. Whereas Lady Tata at first drove outside the back line, she settled down to a steady game, whereas Ranga Rao was in excellent form. Most of the play devolved on him and he never put the ball with much to spare over the net. As to his volleying, he was deadly near the net and his drop shots very clever. Except for an extraordinary first set, there was nothing in it, each leading in turn till from four-all in the second Lady Tata and Ranga Rao went to set all. In the decider, they were struggling all the way, but pulled up very well to fire all; and not till 7 all did they lose. The winners now meet Jukes and Mrs. Jukes in the final.

The game in the Gentlemen's Doubles was also peculiar, in that after winning the first set, Green and Parker took a love set In the last, however, they were decisively beaten. Fyzee played his usual calculating game, more careful than forcing, whereas Chinmulgand's volleying was very smart and his over-head shots good. Green was well up to form, volleying well close to the net and putting over many powerful forearm drives. Parker was steady, resorting to lobes, which were occasionally useful but misjudged in the final set. The latter pair early assumed the lead in the first set, but the others drew level at 4-all, and from 5-all went out. Peculiarly enough, they did not win a game in the second, but in the third they started well with the first three games and by winning in their turn after that went to set and match. The final between these and Naoroji and Engineer should be well contested.

To-day the two semi-finals of the Singles take place.

Results were:—

MIXED DOUBLES.

England and Mrs. England beat Ranga Rao and Lady Tata, 6—0, 4—6, 9—7.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Fyzee and Chinmulgand beat Green and Parker, 7—5, 0—6, 6—3.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS.

AT 5-30.

Court No. 2.—England v. Shimidzu.

Court No. 1.—Ranga Rao v. Green.

SINGLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Cheetham beat Modi, 6—2, 8-10, 6—1; England W. O. Dr. Fyzee; Chinmulgund beat Pandit, 6—2, 6—1; Mehta beat Parker, 6—3, 6—3; Ali Rasa beat Karve, 6—3, 8—6; Ranga Rao beat Calvocoressi, 6—2, 6—0; Burn beat Pruce, 7—5, 6—1; Simms beat Chief of Manavadar, 6—1, 6—0; Shete beat Chaubal, 6—2, 6—1.

SECOND ROUND.

Engineer beat Merchant, 6—2, 6—1; Shimidzu beat Jukes, 6—1, 6—1; Gupta beat Gangla, 6—2, 6—1; Fyzee beat Grandhi, 6—4, 6—2; Ali Khan beat Kemble, 7—5, 6—3; Gilbert beat Cheetham, 6—0, 8—6, 6—4; England beat Chinmulgund, 6—3, 6—3; Ali Raza beat Mehta, 6—3, 6—3; Ranga Rao beat Burn, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1; Chandavarkar beat Dr. Thakkar, 6—3, 6—4; Bunbury beat Bhagwat, 6—2, 6—1; Wagle beat Harwood, 6—3, 6—0; Naoroji beat Shiveswakar, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; Gunjikar beat Shirgaokar, 6—3, 1—6, 6—1; Green beat Shah, 6—0, 6—0; Simms beat Shete, 2—6, 6—2, 6—0.

THIRD ROUND.

Shimidzu beat Engineer, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3; Gupta beat Fyzee, 5—7, 8—6, 6—0; Bunbury beat Chandavarkar, 6—2, 6—2; Wagle beat Naoroji, 6—3, 6—0; England beat Ali Raza, 6—4, 6—4; Gilbert beat Ali Khan, 6—1, 6—4; Ranga Rao beat Simms, 6—3, 6—2; Green beat Gunjikar, 6—2, 6—3.

FOURTH ROUND.

Shimidzu beat Gupta, 6—3, 6—1; Ranga Rao beat Bunbury, 6—2, 6—3; Green beat Wagle, 3—6, 7—5, 7—5.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Ali Raza and Ali Khan beat Jackson and Simms, 6—4, 6—4; England and Kemble beat Burn and Fido, 6—2, 6—3; Kanga and Modi beat Morarji and Merchant, 6—3, 6—2; Fyzee and Chinmulgund beat Shimidzu and Yamamato, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5; Pandit and Gupta W. O. Modi and Karve; Engineer and Naoroji beat Cheetham and Jukes, 6—3, 6—2, replayed; W. Reid and Calvocoressi beat Harwood and Pruce, 2—6, 7—5, 8—6.

SECOND ROUND.

Barraclough and Bunbury beat Chief of Manavadar and Ranga Rao, 8—6, 6—3, 6—4; Green and Parker beat Dastur and Mehta, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4; Ali Raza and Ali Khan beat England and Kemble, 11—9, 4—6, 7—5; Fyzee and Chinmulgund beat Kanga and Modi, 6—0, 10—8; Morarji and Bhadkamkar beat Abdul Khalique and Dr. Thakkar, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3; Vakeel and Chandavarkar beat Visram and Shakoor, 3—8, 6—2, 7—5; Gunjikar and Wagle beat W. Reid and Calvocoressi, 6—2, 6—1; Engineer and Naoroji beat Pandit and Gupta, 6—3, 6—2.

THIRD ROUND.

Green and Parker beat Barraclough and Bunbury, 6—1, 6—3; Morarji and Bhadkamkar beat Vakeel and Chandavarkar, 6—2, 6—4; Chinmulgund and Fyzee beat Ali Raza and Ali Khan, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2; Engineer and Naoroji beat Gunjikar and Wagle, 6—2, 6—1.

SEMI-FINALS.

Engineer and Naoroji beat Bhadkamkar and Morarji, 6—3, 7—5.

MIXED DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Ranga Rao and Lady Tata beat Chinmulgund and Miss M. Meyers, 6—2, 7—5; Jackson and Mrs. Kemp beat Wassodeo and Dr. Miss de Joss, 6—2, 6—0; England and Mrs. England, beat Kemble and Mrs. Reynolds, 0—6, 6—1, 7—5; Cheetham and Mrs. Portlock beat Baker and Miss Simcox, 6—6, 6—4, 6—3; Green and Mrs. Row beat Gupta and Mrs. Gupta, 6—1, 6—1; Simms and Mrs. Anstey beat Fido and Mrs Linburg, 6—2, 6—2; Jukes and Mrs. Jukes beat W. Reid and Mrs. Reid, 6—2, 6—1.

SECOND ROUND.

Ranga Rao and Lady Tata beat Jackson and Mrs. Kemp, 6—4, 8—6; Mr. and Mrs. England beat Cheetham and Mrs. Portlock, 11—9, 6—1; Mr. and Mrs. Jukes beat Barraclough and Mrs. Blunt, 6—3, 6—4; Green and Mrs. Row beat Simms and Mrs. Anstey, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

SEMI-FINALS.

Mr. and Mrs. Jukes beat Mrs. Row and Green, 6—3, 6—3.

Y. M. C. A. (PROCTER BRANCH) TOURNAMENT.

The first round in the Tourney for the "Procter Branch Challenge Cup" was completed on Monday when Reg. Plunkett beat M. O. Marchant. Marchant's fast low returns were quite a feature of the game; Reg. Plunkett was however in good form and won both sets 6—2; 6—2.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

The following is the result of the game played yesterday morning at the Friends' Social Club, Bandra:—Y. B. Wassoodew (—20) beat M. Guynan (—17).

Official and Personal.

We are glad to be able to state that the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha is progressing very favourably. Mr. K. D. Wacha informs us that he is "getting better every day."

The ceremonies of unveiling the marble busts of Sir Guy Fleetwood. Wilson and the late Sir John Jenkins have been postponed.

Dr. H. Hayden, Director, Geological Survey of India, leaves Rangoon tomorrow on a visit to the Wolfram mines at Tavoy. His stay there will extend to a month during which period he will study the best methods of working the present centres.

Mr. D. Bray, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, will join his appointment on return from leave in England about the middle of the current month.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, March 7.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone .....
Estimated Sales .....
Total Imports 97,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
March	7.62
March-April	7.62
April-May	7.60
May-June	7.50
June-July	7.53
July-Aug.	7.56
Aug.-Sept.	7.49
Sept.-Oct.	7.40
Oct.-Nov.	7.36
Nov.-Dec.	7.33
Dec.-Jan.	7.30
Jan.-Feb.	7.28
Feb.-March	7.29
March-April	7.30

+3

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

BANK OF MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 7.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

TRADING WITH ENEMY CASE.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAIST MR. HOOPER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 7.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate passed orders framing charges in the first and third cases against Mr. F. E. Hooper, managing director of Messrs. McDowell and Co., that he attempted to trade with the enemy on the 26th November 1914, by means of his letters on that date to the enemy and that he obtained goods etc., from the enemy between the 21st and the 26th November 1914.

In the second case in which he was charged with having conspired and instigated one G. Hermans to obtain goods from the enemy and to enter into commercial obligations for the benefit of the enemy, the accused was discharged.

BOMBAY HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE CHAIRMAN ON CRUELTY CASES.

The annual meeting of the Society of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates was held yesterday, in the Municipal Corporation Hall, the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain presiding.

It was stated in the Committee's report for the year 1915:—

The Balance Sheet shows a balance of Rs. 5013-8 to the credit of the Society at the close of the year. In April last Government empowered certain Honorary Presidency Magistrates to sit singly while exercising the powers of a Presidency Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, but by a Notification No. 7432, dated 10th November 1915, this has been rescinded. During the year 38,155 cases have been dealt with by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts, being a decrease of 147 as compared with the preceding year.

Fines amounting to Rs. 83,977-8-9 were inflicted of which Rs. 80,756-14-3 were recovered. Your Committee has decided that the Annual Dinner be again dispensed with this year, and proposes that a sum of Rs. 500 be voted from the Funds of the Society to the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund. Your Committee have to record with regret the death of Mr. Furdoonji Merwanji Banaji and the retirement of Mr. S. A. Nathan, Mr. Madhawadas Goculdas L. Pasta, Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy and Mr. J. P. Watson. In the retirement of Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy the Society loses one of its most useful and esteemed members, he having done good service as its Treasurer. The total number of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates now on the Bench is 100.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Chairman said they had disposed of about 38,000 cases during the past year. This was a peculiar coincidence as in the previous years also they had disposed of about the same number of cases. The figure showed that they had been doing good work and relieving the stipendiary Magistrates of a considerable amount of work. The fines inflicted by them during the past year amounted to Rs. 84,000 of which Rs. 80,000 were recovered, and in that way they had caused no loss to Government. In fact he thought all parties concerned,—the Government, the Public and the Police,—had every reason to be satisfied with the work they had done. The Chairman further said there was a tendency on the part of some Honorary Magistrates to be too tender-hearted in the matter of inflicting fines on cartmen for cruelty to their animals. It was a good thing to temper justice with mercy but in cases of animal torture the offenders should be adequately dealt with. In the Fort Bench they had a scale of fines for overloading carts, the average rate being four annas per every maund in excess But the fact of there being such a scale did not mean that even in gross cases the rule should be literally applied. A few days ago a cartman was brought up for carrying 40 maunds in excess of building material from Malad to Bombay. In a case of such horrible cruelty it would be ridiculous to fine the culprit at the rate of four annas per maund. They had the power to inflict a maximum fine of Rs. 100 and there was nothing to prevent them from inflicting a substantial fine. The Chairman next dwelt upon the necessity of not prolonging a case for more than one sitting or two.

The motion was carried.

It was next resolved to appoint the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy President, Mr. Melville Leslie Vice-President, Mr. A. M. Kajiji Honorary Secretary, and Mr. A. F. Sells, Honorary Treasurer.

It was resolved to give Rs. 500 out of their balance of Rs. 501 to the Ladies' Branch of the War Fund.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and the proceedings terminated.

THE PUNJAB BUDGET.

DRASTIC ECONOMIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 7.

The financial statement to be presented by Mr. Lumsden at the meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council on 13th March shows an opening balance for 1916/17 of Rs. 59,23,000, an estimated revenue of Rs. 4,73,44,000, an estimated expenditure of Rs. 4,78,26,000 and a closing balance of Rs. 54,41,000. During the current year it is explained that economy has been the order of the day and revised estimates show a total decrease in expenditure of nearly 14½ lakhs on the Budget (Rs. 4,77,32,000 compared with Rs. 491,64,000).

As regards the budget estimates for 1916-17 it was decided in view of the need for husbanding the resources to avoid as far as possible any drawing on the provincial balance and the Budget originally framed showed a small surplus of revenue over expenditure. Then came the failure of winter rains and it was necessary to reconsider the agricultural position. A reduction of 10½ lakhs was accepted and this led to further efforts to curtail expenditure. Eventually new expenditure was reduced by about 80 per cent. With the assistance of one or two small additions on the revenue side the total deficit was finally brought down to Rs. 4,82,000. As the budget provides for a reserve of Rs. 5 lakhs, which will not be touched provided the events pursue a normal course, it is hoped that there will be no actual deficit at the close of the year.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, March 8, 1916.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

We referred recently to the resentment aroused among the Indians of South Africa by the demand made by the Immigration Officer, Transvaal, for photographs of wives of Indian immigrants. In a letter which that officer has written to the Hamidia Islamic Society, Johannesburg,—a copy of which we have now seen,—he explains that these photos are demanded only in the case of immigrants who claim admission to South Africa in virtue of relationship to resident Indians, but have not brought from India the necessary documents establishing the relationship. The document referred to, it is explained, is that which is suitable to the cases of Asiatic persons claiming exemptions from the Immigration Act and which is gazetted by the Government in India and issued to any applicant lawfully resident in the Union on application to the Principal Immigration Officer of the Province. Where this document is completed in India no difficulty under ordinary circumstances need arise on the arrival of the parties in South Africa. On the other hand, writes the Immigration Officer, where this document is completely ignored, or where documents are brought, which do not satisfy the requirements of the Regulation, there are two courses open to the Department; one is simply to reject the claim to admission, unless the case is one which can be settled owing to the availability of reliable evidence; the other is to offer temporary residence in the Province while the necessary documents are being obtained. It is, however, the official in India, who is to certify under the Regulation and it is an act of courtesy to him, says the Immigration Officer, that when asked to do so, he should be enabled to know without doubt the identity of the persons referred to The prescribed form provides that the parties shall be actually in the presence of the certifying officer, but where this is impossible, owing to the presence of the persons in South Africa on temporary permits, the simple expedient, it is stated, is to send a photograph. Thus the question of photographs can only arise where the requirements of the Regulation have been ignored and where the Immigration Department, by permitting a temporary residence, offers its assistance in order to obviate what would be a real hardship, if the person rejected had to proceed all the way back to India to rectify the omission to comply with the Regulation. The trouble, of course, cannot arise if the immigrants concerned take care in the first instance to provide themselves with the necessary certificates before they leave India, and the demand for photographs is a device on the part of the Immigration Officer to enable the immigrants to be released from the penalty of their failure, namely, having to return to India.

It is a question whether the device is in the circumstances, the most satisfactory of the most practicable one But, apart from this, the objection to the demand for the photographs of wives of resident immigrants,—who are the principal persons concerned,—still remains, especially as sufficiently reliable evidence as to their identification, may ordinarily be expected to be available in South Africa. The root of the trouble thus lies with the Regulation which, if the contention of the Immigration Officer be accepted, does not admit of any more satisfactory arrangement than that adopted by that officer. And it is this Regulation which requires to be purged of its needlessly harsh terms. As such the question forms the subject of one of the standing grievances under which Indians in South Africa still labour. How pressing is the need for the removal of the grievances of Indians in South Africa,—many of which we have previously dealt with,—will be apparent from the fact that one of the most important deputations that has ever waited upon the Transvaal authorities, in the chequered history of the Indian community, was received by Sir Thomas Watt, the Minister of the Interior on January 28 at Pretoria. It was representative of the entire Indian population of the Transvaal, and the Minister of the Interior was fully satisfied as to this, especially as telegrams of support of the deputation were forwarded to the Interior from all over the Transvaal. Though the interview was of a private nature, some indication of its character is available from the special report contained in the latest issue of "Indian Opinion." The subjects discussed all centred around the law and administration relating to the questions of immigration and registration. The organisation of a deputation of this character shows clearly that the Indian community in the Transvaal is not only loth to adopt an attitude of hostile criticism, but is anxious to co-operate as fully as circumstances permit with the authorities. Such an attitude, in spite of the galling provocations that it has consistently received, is very remarkable, and we hope that the Government of South Africa will gracefully reciprocate it and give immediate and tangible proof of the policy of "the sympathetic treatment" so long promised but so long delayed.

THE DECISIVE FACTOR.

While we have always contended that a rigourous blockade of Germany maintained for a sufficient length of time must bring the enemy to his knees through exhaustion, we have not ceased to emphasise the fact that for a final settlement of the issues for which the world has risen in arms against the Teuton, a decisive military and naval victory resulting in the shattering of the German military autocracy is essential. A nation that has shown such tremendous powers of recuperation and organisation of resources will not easily declare herself beaten in a hunger struggle, and even if she does so, there is no knowing how soon she might put things at home in order with renewed thoughts of revenge and when she feels sufficiently strong, again prove a menace to the peace of Europe. That the safety of the Allies, therefore, lies in a military victory rather than in any process of attrition, is a point that should never be overlooked. Such a view as this has been emphasised recently by M. Aulard, the distinguished historian of the French Revolution. M. Aulard thinks that it would be a most dangerous mistake to imagine that Germany will fall on her knees for want of food, money or men. Supposing that the Allies succeed in imposing a hermetical blockade on the enemy and reduce her to absolute starvation and to beg for peace, what will happen? The only peace the Allies could impose on the enemy, whose armies occupy French and Russian territories, the whole of Serbia and Montenegro and almost the whole of Belgium and Albania, says M. Aulard, would be one, perhaps, that would restore the occupied territories and in addition Alsace-Lorraine, together with some heavy indemnities for the damage and wrong done in the occupied territories, but "it would leave intact, in all its strength and glory, Prussian militarism."

"If we cannot break the military power of Germany by arms," says M. Aulard, "we cannot do it by a treaty. The Prussianised Empire of Germany would subsist as before, an eternal threat against us. Prolific Germany would make up its losses in men more quickly than France. Our sterile victory would soon divide us Allies, and it would not be long before united Germany would fall upon us piecemeal, to destroy us finally."

The safety of the Allies and of Humanity, therefore, lies in a ruthless extermination of the arrogant spirit, not only of Prussian militarism, but also of the whole Prussian outlook on life that goes under the pseudo-nomenclature of Kultur.

A NEW EDUCATIONAL ERA IN HYDERABAD.

That with the accession of Nawab Mir Oosman Ali Khan to the rulership of the Hyderabad State, a new era of progress has dawned upon the premier though rather slow-moving State in this country, has become apparent to those who have closely followed the trend of affairs in the State and who know what deep and critical interest his Highness takes in the working of all the departments of public activity. A striking proof of this was given last week when delegates from all parts of the Nizam's Dominions came together in a Conference in the sleepy town of Aurangabad, proud in its ancient and glorious memories, to discuss the present needs and the future growth of education in the State. The importance of this Conference cannot be over-estimated. It is needless to dwell on the fact that considering the position which the Hyderabad State occupies among the sister States in the country, the state of education among its people is far from satisfactory. As Moulvi Habibuddin, the President of the Conference pointed out, "leaving aside smaller villages, there are some fourteen hundred villages with a population of one thousand and over which have no Government or aided school of any kind to carry the light of knowledge into the dismal houses of their inhabitants." The percentage of scholars in public and private schools to the school-going population in the Dominions is between 7 and 8 as compared with very nearly 18 in British India; though, of course, the latter figure also does reveal anything but a satisfactory state of things. There is, however, cause for hope in the fact that the present Nizam has always considered the educational progress of the people to be one of his chiefest cares and it is due to his Highness that, while in the four years immediately preceding his accession to the throne, the annual State expenditure on education was Rs. 34,48,000, in the four years after it rose to Rs. 45,86,000, showing an increase of Rs. 11,38,000.

The Conference has thus begun its work under auspicious circumstances and though its origin is a modest one, it has before it a career of great usefulness. And in order that the members of the Conference, pioneers as they are in a sense, may be the better fitted for their task, it is necessary that they should adopt the highest ideals to guide and inspire them. Mr. Habibuddin's presidential address was an admirable attempt at providing them with a workable programme for the immediate future. In the forefront of his suggestions, Mr. Habibuddin rightly placed his ideal of a full-fledged University to serve the special needs of the people of the Hyderabad State. The case which he made out for the creation of such a university is irresistible. "The Government of these Dominions," he said, "is indigenous. We enjoy the good fortune of being under National Rule. This necessarily makes vast difference to our educational aspirations and outlook. Here, in this great Indian State, Hindu and Mahomedan cultures meet and both have always received large and liberal hospitality at the hands of its enlightened rulers. This, therefore, is just the soil for the rearing up of a great seat of learning; a university, which while making ample provision for the imparting and development of the learning and science of the West, will at the same time offer a hospitable home to the ancient learning of the East,—its varied literatures, its deep philosophies, its wonderful social and religious systems, its fine art which is among the marvels of the world." The idea of a university has long,—one might add, too long,—been under the consideration of the State, and we trust that the recent example of a sister State which educationally occupies an honourable position among other States in the country, and which is soon to have her own university will serve as a valuable guide. The part which a university plays in the development,—moral, material and intellectual,—of a people, does not need to be emphasized. It is sufficient to say that nothing stirs up and stimulates the latent talent of a people so much as the presence of a great, temple of learning in their very midst, planted, served and cherished by themselves. For the rest, the prospect of the educational progress of the people of the Hyderabad State, from the primary to higher stages, not forgetting industrial and agricultural education, is hopeful, possessing as they do a Ruler who is alive to their needs. There are other peculiar circumstances which are no less encouraging and these were admirably summarised by Mr. Habibuddin:—

We have here everything that could ensure the happiness and prosperity of a numerous people. Thanks to the protection of the mighty British Empire we are insured against external aggression of every kind. Our soil is fertile and our mineral resources have excited the wonder and envy of travellers from the most ancient times. We are not a puny nation with limited means but a great kingdom endowed with the amplest resources. We are free from the racial squabbles that disturb the peace of less favoured territories beyond our border. The great traditions of Imperial toleration that cluster round the immortal name of Akbar the Great were brought down to the Deccan by the First Asif Jah and have ever been preserved as the basic principles of the administration of this State. Hindus, Mohammedans, Christians and Parsees, all unite in loving loyalty to the throne and descendents of Asif Jah.

Notes of the Day.

"Who is Lord Fisher?"

In view of the announcement made, according to Monday's telegram, by the "Daily Chronicle" that Lord Fisher is to be appointed a member of the War Council, it will be interesting to learn that the "Morning Post" in mail week led an attack on this great seaman. The extraordinary vehemence and bitterness of the attack, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," has been a subject of some curiosity and a good deal of surprise among those who do not follow closely the violent likes and dislikes of prominent journals. The "Morning Post," of course, was conspicuous a year ago for its attack on Mr. Churchill and it had proclaimed day out, day in, the stark necessity of seamen being in control of the Navy and of its being taken out of the hands of "politicians." Referring to the existence of a considerable feeling in favour of Lord Fisher's return to the Admiralty as First Sea Lord, the same writer adds,

whatever may be thought of Lord Fisher's views on certain subjects, it was believed that he was a professional seaman with a record second to no other seaman that the nation is happy enough to possess. But the "Morning Post" is aghast at the thought of a seaman being in the Admiralty, or at any rate of the only seaman who could command the support of the nation being there, and so it asks "Who is Lord Fisher?". Remembering the "Morning Post's" equally violent attacks on the present head of the Admiralty at the time of a curious election at Marylebone, we expect soon to see one of these days an inquiry from the same source of "Who is Mr. Balfour?".

German Self-sacrifice.

In an article entitled "The Dangers of Our Importation of Luxuries," the "Kolnische Zeitung" declares that, whilst Germany's enemies are clamouring for economy everywhere, Germany herself is all too confident regarding the future, thanks to the excellent work of German economic organisation. Germans must economise "first and foremost by doing without all articles we import from foreign countries. We are letting our good German money flow into our enemies' hands." So good Germans should not buy cut flowers from Switzerland and Italy and France, or laurel wreaths, or pineapple, currants and raisins, or southern wines, caviare, truffles, lobsters, and oysters. Instead of tea, coffee, and cocoa they should use such drinks as malt coffee, acorn coffee, or tea made from bramble or strawberry leaves, heather or apple-peel! "Women are implored to do without foreign hats, feathers and trimmings, Dutch, Swiss, and Irish lace, and trinkets made from pearls and corals, ivory and jewels. The fact is lamented that Germany is more or less dependent for her watches on Swiss factories, "who are at present making munitions for our enemies." Then comes a warning against buying foreign periodicals, especially fashion papers; and finally an expression of horror at the amount of tobacco smoked in Germany. The end of all this will be that the poor German will have to live on nothing but what he himself can produce,—sausages, sauerkrant and lager!

Royal Economies.

Soon after the outbreak of war, his Majesty set a shining example to his subjects all over the Empire by disallowing wine at the royal table. But this is not the only step that has been taken in the royal household in the way of economies. According to the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian,"

almost half the staff at Buckingham Palace have been "released" for duty at the front. In dress the ladies of the Royal Family have long shown an example of self-denial. Queen Mary also insists on economies in all the bazaars and other entertainments for charities which she recognises by her name or presence. She will have nothing to do with any cause that is not run on business-like lines, and is of opinion that a good deal too much money is often wasted on expnses of charities where the results are meagre. In her own household the Queen takes great trouble to prevent waste at any time. She has curtailed many customary expenses. One of the many Court institutions she has reduced in cost is the Royal orchestra. At Princess Christian's house in Pall Mall the door is now opened, not by a sergeant footman or any other grandiose Royal servant, but by a parlour-maid in a dark blue uniform.

How Paper is Wasted.

The threatened shortage of the supply of paper has prominently brought to the fore the question of exercising rigorous economy in the use of that article. Those who are daily brought into touch with the workings of the various departments of adminstration and have thus the opportunity of observing the quality of the stationery used and the manner in which it is used are too well aware that Government offices in this country know how to waste things on a very "magnificent" scale. There is, however, the consolation that in England this form of waste is not unknown. Some member of the National Insurance Committee, writes a correspondent in the "Westminster Gazette,"

should make it his business to go to his Majesty's Stationery Office and see for himself in what manner documents from that department are being sent out to local secretaries and others. He will then know what waste means when it is on the superlative scale. I have just seen some packages sent down, 'On His Majesty's Service' to one of our villages. First there was a long, wide, flexible book containing six sheets. This was rolled up and thrust into a thick millboard tube of about the dimensions of a farmer's drain-pipe. The weight was more by several ounces than it needed to have been. Then, three slips of paper, and two or three sheets that might conveniently have been enclosed in an ordinary foolscap envelope, were placed in a paper bag that actually had to be doubled over to half its size to deprive it of some of its extreme tenuity, and make it easier for the postman to carry. It was still large, being at least eighteen inches by twelve. There were other examples of this voluminous waste such as make one wholly despair of the official mind.

Lord Brassey as Linguist.

The "Westminster Gazette" publishes the following note on Lord Brassey à propos of that nobleman's attainment of his eightieth birthday:—

Last Friday Lord Brassey was eighty years of age, having been born at Stafford on February 11, 1836. We wonder what new mental part he is now attempting. At the age of seventy-two he confessed that he had just commenced to learn German, because he was ashamed to remain in ignorance of this language. After ten days' tuition he started to read Prince Hohenlohe's Memoirs, and adopted the system that when he did not know a word he put a number both over it and in the margin, and then afterwards looked it up in the Dictionary. When he began the book he had to look up twenty-five words to a page. But at the end of the ten days he had got down to nine on a page, and in a month from that time he expected that it would be reduced to five. Did not Carlyle master German in three weeks? But of course he was much younger than Lord Brassey at seventy-two.

The Pucca Turk.

The following quotation from a communication sent by a British officer, who has served for several months in Mesopotamia, to the "Morning Post," will be read with interest:—

I have such an admiration for the Turks (the Pucca Turks, I mean; not the Kurdish savages, who butcher Armenians, or the Baghdad Turco-Arabs) that I wonder more and more how they ever came into the German net. They did a thing after Ctesiphon that commands recognition. A barge-load of 300 of our wounded stuck in the mud, and, with some medical personnel on board, had to be abandoned. The Turks towed the barge down stream, and, under cover of the white flag, sent the whole lot, including the medical personnel, back to the British camp unharmed in any way. I know of two wounded British officers left out on the night after the battle who were found by the Turks. In both cases the Turks took away all their equipment, haversack, belt, revolver, papers and field-glasses, but both men say that they were not harmed in any way, and in the case of one man they gave him water to drink, loosened his coat, and made him more comfortable. They left both for our people to collect next morning.

A Parsi Girls' Orphanage.

To the numerous charitable and benevolent institutions which the Petit family among Parsis have so generously established in Bombay and elsewhere, one more of a very useful character has been added. We refer to the Bai Avabai Framji Petit Parsi Girls' Orphanage at Pali Hill, Bandra, which the munificence of Miss Hamabai Petit, has made possible. Miss Petit has placed the Orphanage on a firm foundation by a generous endowment of properties of the value of 10½ lakhs. The Orphanage was opened in June 1913 with 28 orphan girls as inmates, whose number has now risen to very nearly 100. The Managing Committee, however, complain that with these admissions they have reached the extreme limit of their resources which Miss Petit's charity has placed at their demand and that from the number of applications received and the painful necessity of rejecting them, it has been evident that, if the needs of the Parsi community, as regards an adequate provision for its destitute orphans, are to be satisfactorily met, a much larger supply of funds is required than the endowment of Miss Petit provides. The present funds oblige the Committee to limit the age of the up-bringing of the orphan girls to 18, but in order to obviate the contingency of girls so brought up being cast adrift when they leave the Orphanage, it is under contemplation to start, in continuation of the Orphanage, a home where these girls might pick up some useful arts to enable them to earn an honourable living. All this means an additional strain on the meagre resources of the Managing Committee, but it is to be hoped that the Parsi community, which has never stinted help where help was deserved, will rise to the occasion and make the Orphanage one more standing monument to Parsi philanthropy.

Indigenous Systems of Medicine.

The Resolution on the indigenous systems of medicines which the Hon. Mir Asad Ali Khan will move in the Imperial Legislative Council, will afford a good opportunity to the Government for making a definite declaration of their attitude towards these systems. That some misgvings with regard to this attitude exist in the public mind, —whether rightly or wrongly,—is undoubted and it is well that these should be removed. Mir Asad Ali Khan's Resolution asks the Government of India, as well as the Provincial Governments, to make earnest endeavours to place the *indigenous* systems on a scientific basis and increase their utility. The methods which he suggests, may not all be within the province of Government, but the latter can do much by seeing that they are adopted and succeed. For, what is at the moment required is encouragement by Government.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

VERDUN SITUATION

NO STRATEGIC VALUE OF ADVANCE.

TURKEY WANTS PEACE.

MUTINY AT SMYRNA.

Lord Northcliffe, who is visiting Verdun, sends a striking review of the battle to "The Times," which concludes with the statement, that it is impossible to estimate the duration of the battle, but the French feel they have the measure of the enemy.

Mr. Warner Allen says that the German advance represents almost zero from the strategic point of view. They are no nearer Verdun than in January 1915, and they have only regained the ground that the French took between January and April last year.

It is reported that Turkey is considering peace negotiations on the initiative of Talaat Bey, and that two envoys have been sent to negotiate with the Allies.

The early capitulation of Turkey is forecasted by Athens telegrams, the German protection being considered to be insufficient.

A great mutiny has broken out at Smyrna owing to the hardships of the troops and their hostility to the Germans.

Russian troops landed on Saturday night at Atina, 65 miles eastward of Trebizond. They are advancing on Trebizond.

Russian destroyers have bombarded Trebizond and destroyed several vessels in the harbour. Another message states the town is completely isolated and the garrison reduced to 10,000.

Roumania, it is said, has quite decided to enter the war on the side of the Entente.

The King of Greece and M. Venezelos are said to have effected a reconciliation, and a political crisis is said to be imminent.

With reference to the air raid mentioned in yesterday's issue, the official statement says, three men, four women and five children were killed, and thirty-three injured.

NOT NEARER VERDUN THAN IN JANUARY 1915.

ONLY LOST GROUND REGAINED.

BATTLE OF VERDUN.

SPLENDID FRENCH EFFICIENCY

A STRIKING REVIEW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Lord Northcliffe, who is visiting Verdun, sends a striking review of the battle to "The Times."

He says French losses have been insignificant, whereas it is known that the German third and eighteenth corps were entirely spent and that the seventh reserve corps lost half its available strength and the fifteenth corps three-quarters by last Friday evening. In addition, part of the 113th division, the fifth reserve corps and a Bavarian ersatz division were spent.

THE GERMAN LOSSES.

The prisoners come from all parts of the Empire. One relates that his company on February 21st was two hundred rifles and four officers strong. On February 22nd it numbered seventy rifles and one officer. None of the prisoners estimated their losses at less than a third of the total effectives. In can be safely assumed that the German losses are at least one hundred thousand.

The prisoners have horror and misery so clearly depicted on their countenances that no other evidence is required of the tragedy through which they have passed.

Lord Northcliffe pays a tribute to the splendid French efficiency, thoroughness and vast supply of shells. He saw on one road alone a convoy of two thousand motors. All the organisers are young men and General Petain leads the simple life, and resembles Lord Roberts.

CONDITION OF GERMAN PRISONERS.

Lord Northcliffe, describing the deplorable condition of German prisoners, relates a French officer's opinion. The latter said, "What a pity the Highlanders cannot meet these fellows in a fair fight. Then the war would be over in a month." The prisoners are miserable creatures and badly trained. Many have been transferred from Flanders and all are glad to leave the neighbourhood of the frightful English.

Lord Northcliffe concluded, that it is impossible to estimate the duration of the battle, but the French feel they have the measure of the enemy. Though odds are three to one, the spirit of the Germans is not equal to dislodging the French from their formidable position.

NO STRATEGIC VALUE OF ADVANCE,

TWO DIVISIONS HOLD UP TWO ARMY CORPS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Mr. Warner-Allen describing the operations at Verdun, says that in spite of constant bombardment the damage to the town has been comparatively small. The enemy aims especially at gates, hoping to catch motor lorries. He watched 20 or 30 six and eight inch shells explode within an uncomfortably small radius.

The insouciance of the French troops along that shelled road was a marvellous testimony to the strength of their nerves.

The German advance at such tremendous cost represents almost zero from the strategic point of view. They are no nearer Verdun than in January 1915 and they have only regained the ground that the French took between January and April last year. Never have French troops fought more magnificently than during these grim retirements. Two divisions held up two German Army Corps for several hours and the enemy paid for every yard one hundred-fold. In utter fatigue of the third day when under a storm of German shells a few convoys were reaching the advanced positions, the men fought on doggedly without food and without drink.

VERDUN'S COVERING LINES.

THE POSITIONS DESCRIBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 6.

The line on which the French are so brilliantly holding up the Germans is the first of the three lines covering Verdun. It starts from Vacherauville and crosses the Poivre crest, Douamont plateau and the villages of Vaux and Damloup, forming practically a rectangle over seven kilometers deep.

The Germans wrecked regiment after regiment against this solid mass of defences.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

GROUND WON EVACUATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 6.

A Berlin communiqué admits the evacuation of a portion of the ground won at Thiaville "before the massed encircling fire of the enemy."

GERMAN ATTACK IN CHAMPAGNE.

ENEMY CAPTURE A VILLAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 7.

The communiqué says the Germans in Champagne delivered an attack preceded by jets of liquid fire against our positions near Maisons Champagne.

While the enemy on our right was held up by our curtain of fire and was unable to leave the trenches, he succeeded in penetrating on our left a small portion of our advanced trenches.

The French in Argonne exploded a mine at Courteschausses, destroying a German fort and causing an enormous crater of which the French are organising the southern lip.

The enemy under cover of the explosion of a mine near Haute Chevanche gained a footing at some points in our advanced lines from which they were immediately ejected.

West of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment lasting the whole morning between Bethencourt and the Meuse the Germans launched a strong attack against Forges, situated on our advanced line. They succeeded after a violent encounter in capturing the village.

Intermittent artillery activity is reported east of the Meuse and an intense bombardment in the region of Fresnes.

French artillery seriously damaged the enemy's organisations west of Pontamousson.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

BOMBARDMENT IN ARGONNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 6.

An official statement says we bombarded important points in Argonne.

There was no infantry action North of Verdun, but a violent bombardment on the left bank of the Meuse.

There was an intermittent action at Douaumont and we bombarded the enemy's communications in Woevre.

SECOND PHASE OF THE BATTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 6.

The Germans have accumulated three hundred thousand troops on a narrow front for the second phase of the battle of Verdun.

VERDUN AND YSER BATTLES.

CASUALTIES COMPARED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 7.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—"The Times" Paris correspondent says:—"It is becoming clear that the slaughter at Verdun does not equal that in the Yser battles. The enemy no longer crosses shelled zones disdaining death. Attacks once launched are carried through with great dash, but they are always well contained and definite in outline, not interminable outpourings of men seeking to crush by the sheer weight of their onslaught.

"The German losses arising from this plan of attack are considerably less than in any of the previous great battles on the French front. In the first shock the French casualties were 30,000. These were not equal to the losses in Artois in May. The German losses were four or five times that number."

MUTINY AT SMYRNA

HARDSHIPS OF TROOPS.

HOSTILITY TO GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.

A Salonika telegram states that a great mutiny has broken out at Smyrna owing to hardships of the troops and their hostility to the Germans.

TURKEY WANTS PEACE.

INITIATED BY TALAAT BEY

ENVOYS SENT TO SWITZERLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 6.

The official daily review states that it is reported that Turkey is considering peace negotiations on the initiative of Talaat Bey.

The "Corriere della Serra" says that two Turkish envoys have been sent to Switzerland to negotiate with the Allies.

SITUATION GROWING WORSE

GERMANS DENOUNCED IN MOSQUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, March 6.

The situation in Constantinople is growing worse.

The Government fears the influence of the supporters of the late Yussufizzedin and the increasing anti-German feeling.

It is believed that General Liman von Sanders is visiting the Kaiser in this connection. Preachers in mosques are denouncing the Germans and the Young Turks.

CAPITULATION OF TURKEY FORECASTED.

GERMAN PROTECTION INSUFFICENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 7.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

Athens telegrams indicate the possibility of an early capitulation of Turkey. German precautions against this are considered insufficient.

FINANCING TURKEY.

GERMANY HAS TO MAKE GOOD BIG DEFICITS.

According to a telegram from Constantinople in mail week the financial report which Talaat Bey, the Minister of Finance, submitted to the Turkish Chamber, states that the Budget for the coming financial year presents a deficit of some fourteen million Turkish pounds, or 5½ millions more than the deficit in the current financial year.

The estimates for the Army and Navy remain almost unchanged. A sum of 1,460,000 pounds is set aside for harbour and railway buildings, on account of the Army administration.

Regarding the results in the current financial year, the Minister states that the total expenditure amounts to 62 millions, while the revenue for the first half of the year was about eleven millions. The advances from Austria-Hungary and Germany against the issue of Exchequer Bonds realised 14½ millions.

With this stock of money the Exchequer could cover war expenditure, and, as far as possible, the cost of the civil administration.

The income for the second half-year is estimated at about twelve millions. With this, and advances amounting to twenty millions from Germany, which have been authorised by the Chamber, the Exchequer will have sufficient means to cover all ordinary and extraordinary expenses in the current financial year ending March 13.

TURKS IN PERSIA CUT OFF.

DANGER OF ISOLATION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 7.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

All communications of the Turks in Persia are cut off and the Turks in Mesopotamia are in grave danger of isolation. Von Der Goltoz has urgently appealed to Berlin for help.

SPANISH LINER ON THE ROCKS.

445 PASSENGERS AND CREW MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.

The Spanish liner "Principede Asturias," bound from Barcelona for Buenos Aires, has struck a rock off the South American coast. The 338 passengers and 107 of the crew are missing.

RECENT AIR RAID ON ENGLAND

THREE ZEPPELINS TAKE PART

TWELVE KILLED: THIRTY-FOUR WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.

The official statement says it is believed that three Zeppelins took part in last night's raid. They took various courses and were apparently uncertain of their bearings.

The area visited included Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Rutland, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Eessex and Kent. About forty bombs were dropped.

Three men, four women and five children were killed, and thirty-three injured.

The material damage consisted of two terraces destroyed, and one office, a public-house, a cafe, several shops and a block of almshouses damaged.

OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS.

3,052 BRITISH CONTROLLED MUNITIONS ESTABLISHMENTS.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Mr. Lloyd George announces that there are now 3,052 controlled munitions establishments.

ENEMY SPRING A MINE.

MUTUAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.

The British communiqué says last night we sprang a mine north-east of Vermelles. To-day the enemy sprang a mine near the Hohenzollern Redoubt. No attack followed and we had no casualties. Artillery was mutually active about Albert, Hulluch and Ypres.

ITALY'S WAR ON GERMANY.

MOMENT INOPPORTUNE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 7.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

Apparently the anticipations of an Italian announcement regarding the war with Germany will not be realized at present. The Premier replying to a socialist declared that the moment was inopportune to discuss foreign policy.

PORTUGAL'S REPLY TO GERMANY

FOUR MORE STEAMERS SEIZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Portugal has seized four German steamers at Madeira.

RUMANIA AND THE ENTENTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 7.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Tageblatt's" Sofia correspondent says that Rumania has quite decided to enter the field on the Entente side. Russia is sending her horses and saltpetre. The British wheat purchase was really a war loan.

PARIS JOURNAL SUSPENDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 6.

M. Clemenaceau's newspaper "L'Homme Enchaine" has been suspended for a week.

NEW AMERICAN SECRETARY FOR WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 6.

President Wilson has appointed Mr. Baker, former Mayor of Cleveland Ohio, as Secretary for War.

RUSSIANS LAND AT ATINA.

ADVANCING ON TREBIZOND.

TURKS EVACUATE POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, March 6.

A communiqué says that under heavy fire from the fleet troops on Saturday night were landed at Atina, 65 miles eastward of Trebizond.

Extending rapidly south they forced the Turks to evacuate positions in this district, capturing 282 prisoners, two guns and munitions.

On Sunday morning they occupied the village of Mapavri, midway between Atina and Rizeh. The latter place is forty miles east of Trebizond.

TREBIZOND ISOLATED.

GARRISON REDUCED TO 10,000.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 7.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The "Agendia Sibera" learns from Petrograd by way of Athens that Trebizond is completely isolated. The Russian navy are blockading the town from the Black Sea and Russian troops are rapidly closing in on the landward side. The garrison has been reduced to 10,000 and is short of munitions and food. The population fled some time ago.

TREBIZOND BOMBARDED BY RUSSIANS.

SEVERAL VESSELS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 6.

Russian destroyers have bombarded Trebizond and destroyed several vessels in the harbour. The Turkish batteries replied without avail.

IMPENDING POLITICAL CRISIS IN GREECE.

KING AND M. VENEZELOS RECONCILED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.

A Cairo telegram says that according to private information from Athens M. Venezelos has had several interviews with King Constantine with whom he is reconciled.

A political crisis in Athens is considered imminent.

BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 6.

The British steamer Rothesay has been sunk.

LONDON, March 6.

The British steamer Masunda has been sunk. All on board were saved.

BIG BRITISH LOAN IN AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.

A message to the "Daily Telegraph" from New York says that arrangements have been virtually concluded for a new big British loan.

COMPULSION AND STEWARDS ON LINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.

The Board of Trade announces that stewards on passenger ships are not exempt from military service.

CHINESE REBELLION.

SUIFU CAPTURED BY YUAN'S TROOPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, March 6.

Government troops captured Suifu on the 1st March, the rebels fleeing in disorder.

"THE LAWYER."

We have received two issues of "The Lawyer" for February and March. This legal periodical has recently changed hands and is being edited by two young and industrious pleaders on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court.

We have carefully looked through the two issues which give every assurance that "The Lawyer" will keep up its past reputation. Its get-up is much better than in the past and subscribers get more value for their money than before. The subscription is Rs. 4 per annum and to those pleaders and lawyers who cannot afford to subscribe to more costly legal periodicals, "The Lawyer" will be a useful monthly periodical.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NEW TAXATION.

TARIFF AND INCOME-TAX BILLS PASSED.

COTTON DUTY PROPOSAL THROWN OUT.

The Imperial Legislative Council yesterday passed the Court-Martial of Foreigners Bill, the Tariff Bill and the Income-Tax Bill.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah's proposal for enhancing the import duty on cotton piece-goods from 3½ per cent. to 6 per cent., was thrown out.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

DELHI, Mar. 7.

The Council met at the Council Chamber this morning, Sir William Clark, presiding. There was a fair attendance of members.

Mr. Oldham was sworn in.

After interpellations his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief introduced a Bill for trial by Court Martial of foreigners for offences against the Defence of India Rules. The Bill when passed would be placed on the Statute Book for the period of the war and six months thereafter, which was promulgated for the purpose. The Commander-in-Chief explained the importance of the measure and touched on the merits of the Bill and offences including espionage. The Rules of business having been suspended, the Bill was considered and passed without discussion.

TARIFF BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Sir William Meyer then presented the Select Committee's report on the Tariff Bill which was as follows:—

"We the undersigned members of the select committee to which the Bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1894 and for other purposes was referred have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our report with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

(2) The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla proposed that the duty payable under item 51 on cotton piece goods in part 2 of the new Schedule 2 (Import Traffic) inserted by the Bill should be raised from 3½ per cent to 6 per cent.

The Hon. the Finance Member expressed his inability to accept this proposal on the ground that he was precluded from doing so by the pronouncement on the subject by his Majesty's Government. After discussion the majority of the committee expressed themselves as against any change and the existing provision was retained in the Bill.

(3) With reference to the item 63 of part 3 of the same schedule, the Hon. Mr. Stewart proposed that railway material which had been ordered prior to the date this legislation will come into force should be free.

After discussion this proposal was not adopted.

(4) In considering the schedule 3 in so far as it relates to jute, we had the advantage of consulting Mr. Birkmyre who attended the select committee as an expert witness. He explained in answer to questions by some members of the committee the discrimination made in item (1), relating to raw jute as regards the rejections, was likely to be a source of difficulty and after considering the points we decided that this classification should be included in sub-head 3, all other descriptions, and pay duty at the rate for that class. We have accordingly renumbered the sub-heads of this item.

(5) The Hon. Mr. Stewart laid before us the view that the present state of the tea industry was not such as to justify the imposition of the export duty imposed by item 4 of the same schedule. The Hon. Sir William Meyer expressed his inability to agree in this view and after discussion we decided to retain the existing provision in the bill.

(6) The bill was published in the Gazette of India in English of the 4th March 1916.

(7) We think that the bill has not been so altered as to require republication and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

Sir Ibrahim adds:—

In view of the Paragraph 2 of the report, I cannot join in the recommendation contained in Paragraph 7.

Sir William Meyer explained the Select Committee's Report and alluding to the representation of the South India Chamber of Commerce he explained in detail the present practice of annual tariff valuation and said that the Chamber was under a misapprehension and stated that the annual tariff valuation would not be abolished and would not thus be replaced by *ad valarem* duties.

CHANGE IN FISCAL POLICY

Sir G. M. Chitnavis in supporting the Tariff Bill said it would command general approval, although the reason why it had been undertaken was regrettable. He would not raise any point in the debate which might embarras the Government now and loyally accept the assurance that additional taxation had become essentially necessary. The revision of tariff had all along been demanded by the Indians but the exclusion of imported cotton piece-goods from the tariff was viewed with keen disappointment. It was some comfort, however, to know that the Government of India tried to do justice and it was likewise a hopeful sign that on the conclusion of peace the whole question of cotton duty and countervailing excise duty would be carefully considered along with the question of Imperial preference. It rested with the Government of India to see that the consideration bore fruit. It was natural that a customs union among the British units of the British Empire was already in view and he earnestly hoped its inauguration would be marked by the repeal of the unjust cotton excise duty and a reasonable advance in the import duties upon cotton manufactures.

CONCESSION TO PUBLIC OPINION.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy in speaking on the Tariff Bill said that though ordinarily he was loth to support additions to taxes, specially when they were expected to result in a fairly big surplus, he, however, fully believed they had become necessary, even though in this opinion commercial prosperity would increase the revenue after the war in more directions than one. It was clear that the Government had done their best and in his opinion the taxation proceeded upon most enlightened principles of distribution and the Tariff Bill appeared to be reasonable. There had been for some time past a growing desire in the country for a heavy tariff. He considered the Bill was a concession to public opinion and meant a welcome departure in the fiscal policy. He welcomed the announcement of the Finance Member that the enhancement of the import duties upon cotton goods simultaneously with the abolition of the countervailing excise duty would have been just and would have been acceptable to the Government. But, in view of the explanation given by the Finance Member, criticism on that point would not further the cause. He assured the Government that when the time for action in that direction would come they would have the moral support of the whle country.

Continuing Sir Fazulbhoy said that it would have been more consonant with the public feeling if in the schedule to the Bill the duty upn salt had not been increased and the estimated revenue from the additional duty had been raised from some other source, say jute, but he would not like to press the point. There was a consensus of official opinion that the salt tax should be held back as a sort of reserve to be used when other sources failed. He hoped that the addition of four annas per maund might not prove oppressive. In conclusion he pointed out that the Tariff Bill would operate harshly upon the pearl trade unless it was supplemented by the Government notification under section 23 of the existing Indian Tariff Act, exempting from duty pearls imported into Bombay from the Persian Gulf.

Mr. Dadabhoy welcomed the Tariff Bill not so much for the revenue the alterations in rates would yield, but for the evidence it contained of a decided change in the fiscal policy of the Government. Public opinion in India had all along demanded that the Government should have a heavy tariff not only for the purpose of revenue but also for the protection it was likely to afford to Indian industries. Indian public opinion would look forward with hope to the maintenance of the increased scale of import duties for a sufficiently long time. The main points of the Bill, which in the speaker's opinion called for serious comment were, (1) the retention of the countervailing excise duty upon Indian cotton, (2) the omission to levy a higher scale of customs duties upon our cotton imports, and (3) the exclusion of raw cotton from the new scheme of export duties. With regard to the first two points Mr. Dadabhoy said, the Finance Member had offered an explanation about the sufficiency of which a difference of opinion is permissible. The Government was in no doubt about the inequity of the exeise duty. Even five years ago when the speaker moved in that Council a resolution for its abolition indications were not wanting that the Government was sympathetic, and now official opinion appeared to coincide with the popular view that this duty must be abolished on principle, apart from any consideration of its economic effect upon the local cotton industry. In a general revision of the tariff it was to be expected that this would be done. It would have been well if the duty had been abolished. The action of his Majesty's Government in preventing the abolition must be viewed with keen disappointment throughout the country. The inclusion of imported cotton piece-goods among the articles liable to pay the enhanced duties, again, would have secured to the Government universal support from the people and this at a crisis when popular goodwill was of great importance. Here too the policy pursued by the Imperial Government must be characterised as narrow and shortsighted. But agitation on these points would embarrass the Government, and that would not be right. It might also to some extent injure their cause. They must live in hopes that a decision in conformity with Indian opinion and Indian sentiment will be come to after the war.

Mr. Shafi said he supported the Bill not only because of the abnormal conditions through which the country was passing but because it opened up a fresh and legitimate source of revenue. He also believed that the Bill would afford protection to Indian industries. The pleasing feature of the Bill was the list of import duties levied upon articles hitherto on the free list. The Bill also brought home to the minds of the confirmed Free Traders of Manchester and elsewhere that an indiscriminate application of the doctrines of Free Trade was calculated to endanger the growth of trade. He welcomed the increase in the duty on sugar which the speaker thought would protect the home industry. He regretted the attitude of the Government in respect of the excise duty on cotton goods. Mr. Shafi regarded the increase of the salt-tax as unfortunate but he looked upon it as a war tax, pure and simple, and that was why he did not object to it seriously, but he hoped that after the war this tax would be withdrawn and he hoped that other duties would remain permanent on the Statute Book.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar cordially supported the Bill but urged that the salt duty should be taken off at the earliest possible opportunity.

Mr. Ram Rayaningar while supporting the Bill, criticised the Government's decision in respect of the cotton excise duty and strongly urged its abolition. He pleaded for the exemption of agricultural machinery from duty.

A MESSAGE OF PEACE AND HOPE.

Mr. M. S. Dass said when the Finance Member introduced the Financial Statement he gave as it were a message of peace and with that the assurance of the readjustment of India's fiscal relations, therefore this was not the time to discuss the question of retaliation. When the Empire was in difficulty they must do all they could to show that they were loyal and ready to uphold the honour of the Empire. Speaking of the salt tax, he said, the King-Emperor had a claim not only on this but also upon the very blood of the people and hence the poor could not refuse to take this burden. But this was a reserve to draw upon when the Empire was in difficulty. In times of peace it was a blot upon the fiscal policy.

Rai Sita Nath Ray in supporting the Tariff Bill, said in view of the enormous sacrifices which the Empire was called upon to make, he considered the increase in taxation and duties was wise, modest and equitable. He was of opinion that the increase in the salt tax was so slight that it would not increase the price.

Sir William Meyer on behalf of the Government of India, thanked the Council for the reception it had given to his tariff proposals and emphasised what he had said in his statement in respect of the cotton import duties. He appealed to the member who would move an amendment on the cotton duties, to reconsider the question from a broader outlook, so that it might not provoke his Majesty's Government and asked him to proceed in a spirit of conciliation and of give and take. Sir William reciprocated the sentiment expressed by Mr. M. S. Das that the message he (the Finance Member) gave to the Council was not only a message of peace but also a message of hope. He moved that the Select Committee's report be considered.

SALT DUTY.

MR. DADABHOY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Dadabhoy then moved an amendment requesting the deletion of the proposed enhancement of the Salt Duty and making up of the resultant deficiency in revenue by doubling the export duties on jute. He said:—

The salt tax should be a sort of reserve with us to be drawn upon only in case of extreme necessity, after all the other productive sources of revenue have been fully utilised. Mr. Baker, Finance Minister in 1905, justified his action in reducing the salt duty, *inter alia*, thus:—"The feature which specially commends itself to me in the reduction of the duty is the large and valuable financial reserve which it lays by for a lean year."

Then there is the consideration that the salt tax weighs upon the poor. All classes have to pay this tax, it is true, but the major portion of the revenue from it is contributed by the poorest section of the community by reason of their numerical preponderance. That is a proposition which does not require elaborate elucidation. I will only cite the authority of Lord Curzon in my support. In 1905, in justification of the partial remission of the duty upon salt, he observed:—"What is the tax that touches all classes down to the humblest? It is the salt tax."

In Lord Curzon's authoritative opinion, the remission of the salt tax relief to the masses. The converse is likewise true, and the fact should be frankly acknowledged that any addition to the salt tax *pro tanto* presses upon the masses. This is a matter of arithmetical proof. As Mr. Baker pointed out in 1905, every reduction up to that year had been followed by increased consumption and every enhancement had checked the rate of increase in consumption.

BURDEN ON AGRICULTURISTS.

If past experience and the history of the several changes in the salt tax be any guide to the future, it may be asserted that the additional duty of four annans a maund will in the same way proportionately affect consumption. And that contingency would react upon the revenue, and it may be that the actual realisation will fall short of the budget estimate. It will be more politic to leave salt untouched for the present. When I come to deal with the second amendment I shall be able to satisfy Hon. members that we have not exhausted the other sources of revenue. The estimated revenue of £600,000 can be raised in other ways which, while sparing the masses, will not cripple the economic resources of the country. But I cannot dilate upon this aspect of the question now.

Even were it a fact that the agriculturists do not pay towards the cost of administration, including defence, anything except the land revenue, even then they would be entitled to consideration, because the land revenue alone accounts for one quarter of our revenue. But it is not a fact that other taxes besides the salt tax do not touch them. These people at least contribute to the revenue from the customs duties. The bulk of the excise revenue and of the revenue from stamps is realised from them, and they contribute a substantial portion of the railway revenue.

My Lord, I have one other submission to make before I place this amendment formally before the Council. With all the additional taxation provided in the Income Tax Bill and the Indian Tariff Bill as also by executive order, the Finance Member expects to close next year with a surplus of £1 million. And this figure greatly exceeds the expected revenue from this tax of four annas a maund upon salt. What is the difficulty then of dispensing with this tax? Without it there will still be a surplus of £400,000. The additional salt tax is wanted only to swell the surplus, and that is a principle of taxation to which few will be found to subscribe. Taxation with a view to provide a surplus, is in itself a policy of doubtful wisdom, and when the article selected for such taxation is a commodity of prime necessity like salt, it becomes indefensible.

Sir William Meyer admired the ingenuity of Mr. Dadabhoy in raising a discussion on the salt tax at the present stage and pointed out amidst laughter that the reduction of four annas as suggested in the amendment would be giving preference to imported salt as against the local manufactures for which the Government notification fixing the duty at one rupee four annas has been issued. He defended the salt duty and emphasised that the duty was light. Sir William Meyer pointed out that a five per cent. duty on jute was all they could reasonably impose.

Mr. Achariar pointed out that the acceptance of the amendment would destroy the automatic relations which now existed between the import and excise salt duties. He deprecated such relations and supported the amendment pointing out it would never produce the disastrous consequences foreshadowed by the Finance Member.

Mr. Shafi while supporting the object of Mr. Dadabhoy's amendment asked him to withdraw it.

Mr. Dadabhoy in reply to the debate, said that if his amendment be accepted Government would restore the duty to Re 1 on local salts. He also explained the object of his amendment to point out to the Finance Member that the salt duty should not be further enhanced next year.

He withdrew his amendment.

DUTY ON COTTON GOODS.

SIR IBRAHIM'S PROPOSAL FOR AN INCREASE LOST.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola in moving that the import duty on cotton goods should be raised from 3½ per cent to 6 per cent. said that he would acceed to the appeal made by the Finance Minister. There was a very pathetic admission of helplessness in the speech of the Finance Member in introducing the Budget in this connection and in view of the helplessness of the non-officials he would very much sympathise with the helplessness of the Government itself. After expressing the hope that the Government would as in this particular instance, continue to reflect the public opinion of the country he said that he recognised the desirability of not raising any contentious discussion and he would therefore very largely modify the remarks he intended originally to make. His chief contention was that the cotton goods imported into India, should be subjected to the same standard tariff to which other commodities were subjected. It appeared to him that it was rather hard that when the Government wanted an increase in their revenue, and when the people were very willing to grant it from a source agreeable to them, they should be debarred by the Secretary of State from utilising that source. The speaker thought that it was this refusal of the Secretary of State that was really responsible for the proposed increased in taxation on salt. The deficit which would have occurred, had not the salt-tax and income-tax been raised, was exactly the amount that would be brought in by the tax on cotton if the amendment were accepted; and that was now intended to be brought in by increased revenues from salt. Hence the refusal of the Secretary of State to grant permission to the Government of India to impose additional taxes on imported cotton goods, was tantamount to asking them to look for an increase in the revenue from salt. But, this however could not, in the opinion of Sir Ibrahim, be justice and hence he would ask for an increase in the duty on cotton fabrics. The second point that Sir Ibrahim emphasised was that it should be remembered that the proposed increase in the tariff was solely for revenue purposes and hoped that the Government would fully make the Secretary of State alive to the needs of the country. They desired India should economically rise and expected that when the final settlement came it would be such as would satisfy India's expectations.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in supporting the amendment moved by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah said, his main object was to record a protest against the action of the Home Government at a time when every man in India was taxed to rise to the exigencies of the time. It was notorious that the Government in England should refuse to give India the relief that they might legitimately expect. The plea put forward by the mover of the amendment was fair and equitable.

Sir William Meyer spoke on behalf of Government and wished Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah had withdrawn the amendment. He said it was not a practical matter and the Council already knew what the Government of India had done in that direction. Sir William dwelt on the constitutional aspect of the question and urged that they were bound to obey the Secretary of State otherwise he would veto their legislation. He also disputed the assumption that an enhanced cotton duty would produce two millions six hundred thousand pounds. In conclusion he deprecated his Majesty's Government being specially branded for the enhanced salt duty.

Sir Ibrahim having replied the amendment was put and lost.

At this stage Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Dadabhoy withdrew one amendment each.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya proposed an amendment that a four anna export duty per maund on wheat be levied.

Mr. Low opposed the amendment pointing out that it would hit the cultivator and lead to a contraction of the wheat area and would also lead to high prices. He gretted his inability to accept the amendment.

Pandit Malaviya urged that the amendment should be kept in view for the next year. He withdrew the amendment.

On the motion of Sir William Mayer the Tariff Amendment Bill was passed.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

INCOME-TAX BILL.

SIR IBRAHIM'S OPPOSITION.

The Council reassembled after lunch. Sir William Clark presided.

Sir William Meyer presented the Select Committee's report on the Income-Tax Bill.

The Rules of Business were suspended and the report was taken into consideration.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis while supporting the Bill, emphasised the importance of raising the taxable minimum limit from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah in opposing the Income Tax Bill said, that there was absolutely no case made for an increase in the income-tax or the salt tax. He wanted to make it clear that he was not opposed on principle to raising the income-tax or even the salt-tax. He was opposing both taxes because in view of the financial position of the Government there was no necessity for these two taxes. It appeared to him that the increase in the salt-tax was due to the refusal of the Secretary of State to raise the import duty on textile fabrics and the income-ax was raised to provide a surplus in the Budget; and the principle of levying fresh taxation for merely getting a surplus was wrong in principle. Specially now when the country had been suffering from the effects of the war the increase in taxation should be confined to actual requirements for securing an equilibrium between income and expenditure, more than that ought not to be allowed. The usual experience in the matter of Budgets at times had been that on most occasions, thanks to the caution exercised by the Government of India, the actuals far exceeded the estimates. And seeing that a good deal of caution was admittedly exeroised in framing the present Budget it was not at all improbable that if the Income-Tax Bill and the salt-tax were, as he wanted, given up they would have in the end a surplus as a result of such cautious estimating in place of a small estimated deficit. Again the financial position of the Government of India was very strong. During the last eleven years there had been a total net surplus of something like twenty million pounds and this he thought, had been taken unnecessarily from the tax-payers. All this amount had been utilised on capital outlay and the right policy when the Government had to face a deficit would be, in his opinion, to get a refund from such capital lendings. Even supposing that they would have to meet such a small deficit caused by their refusal to accept the additional revenue offered by him by his amendment the Government of India ought not to proceed with the Income-Tax Bill or increase the salt-tax. It would not be in the end very difficult to borrow in view of the conversion proposals contained in the lucid Financial Statement. He would, therefore, beg to appeal to the Government of India that in view of its financial strength it would not be right for meeting a small deficit to have recourse to a further increase of taxation. The principle of raising taxation in the present case for merely obtaining a surplus was, he again reiterated, wrong in principle. Assuming that the actuals did turn out as anticipated and there was a small deficit in the next year the Council would be in a better position to know then if they needed any fresh taxation. In the meanwhile they had been starting, as they did, with a closing balance of 16 to 17 million pounds,—a sufficient shield against all possible deficits. When the Government of India had t' is strong foothold, when there was a reasonable probability of raising more than 4 millions by loan, thanks to the conversion proposals, and when the deficit was but five hundred thousand pounds it might be asked if there was any need really for further additional taxation. Sir Ibrahim then turned to the composition of the public debt of India and said that during the space of the last 25 years they had found it possible to reduce the unproductive debt by nearly sixty million pounds bringing it to the level of twelve million and odd. Did not this mean that the financial position of the Government of India had greatly been strengthened? Then again there was another safeguard which he would suggest. They had the gold standard reserve and in it the Government of India had nearly twenty-six million pounds. From this they had drawn recently seven million pounds and they thought they would not incur any risks by so doing. Of the borrowed amount three million pounds had been repaid. Now should they have to face any unforeseen contingencies they had here a margin of at least to the extent of three millions which they had recently repaid. Lastly he referred to the contention that India was capable of bearing more taxes seeing that she was at present but lightly taxed. Comparisons had been made between India and England. But, he thought, they were erroneous. The great point in all such comparisons was what was the economic condition of the people of the respective countries. He then quoted figures to show that while the percentage which the taxed amount bore to the income per head in England was but 8 per cent here in India it was as much as 16. Sir Ibrahim in conclusion said that there was absolutely no iota of a case made out for increasing the taxes and that while they ought to make all necessary arrangements to meet the requirements of the Government in matter of expediture to the utmost of their own estimates, it was going too far to impose additional taxation with a view to providing mere a surplus and nothing more.

Mr. Dadabhoy said he was not in favour of abnormal taxes but the war created an abnormal situation and he was prepared to support the Government for the successful prosecution of the war. Mr. Dadabhoy's chief complaint about the additional taxation was that it had been necessitated to a large extent on account of the wanton surrender of India's major portion of opium revenue. Had that productive source remained intact, the country could have borne even the present financial strain without difficulty and without being burdened with any additional tax. It was doubtful if China had been freed from the evil habit, but India had lost the bulk of her large and special revenue. That was a point on which the people might well feel sore.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya agreed with Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah in the sketch he had drawn but thought the situation was a very special one. He urged the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials for the purpose of scrutinising into public finance. He strongly supported the graduated scale of income-tax. In his opinion the Bill should not be opposed. He hoped that when the question of remission of taxation came the income-tax would not be remitted because it was very equitable.

Mr. Shafi in supporting the motion alluded to the abnormal conditions created by the war and said those who benefited most in times of peace must contribute in a time of crisis.

Mr. Rayaningar supported the Bill.

Rai Sita Nath Roy supported the Bill but asked that the tax should not be permanently retained.

Mr. Barua also supported the motion and was happy to see that both the Bills had received sufficient support.

Mr. M. S. Das in supporting the Bill, failed to see what good could be derived from criticising it when they all agreed that taxation was necessary to meet the emergency.

GAMBLE IN RAILWAYS.

Sir William Meyer in closing the debate observed that a most pleasing feature of the whole thing was the unanimity of the select Committee's report and the almost unanimous support given by the Council to the Bill, but there were some points raised by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah. He was not going to discuss the Bill in detail but he would refer to some of the misleading statements contained in the speech of Sir Ibrahim. He spoke of the Government of India having a large reserve of sixteen millions and over in the shape of treasury balances, but Sir Ibrahim did not remember that these were scattered in very small sums all over the country in the various District and Taluk centres and the Presidency Banks and there they were serving a very useful purpose. They were really money which you could not use promptly or for large purposes. They were for running the machinery. Secondly, Sir Ibrahim had said that during the last eleven years or so the Government had gathered nearly a surplus of twenty million sterling from out of the collection of taxes. This statement again was misleading. These surpluses were not paid by the taxpayer and hence it could not be properly described as having been wrung from the taxpaying people of this country. These surpluses were really due to the opium trade, the railway receipts, and other commercial transactions and receipts from forest, none of which could be viewed as taxes. Sir William then said that the strong position of the Government of India to-day was due really to the self-denial of his predecessors in office who were content to face deficits in railway receipts and at the same time go on without levying fresh taxation. Thirdly, Sir Ibrahim had said that the actual surpluses had always been greater than the estimated surpluses. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson had described budget making as a gamble in rains and he would rather call it a gamble in railways. Whatever precautions the Government of India might take in estimating the railway receipts, when on occasions surpluses were expected there were deficits and vice versa. It was far better therefore to be on the safe side than to be on the wrong side, and he was not going to take any risk. The comparison of the Governmnt of India's finances with those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not hold good. For, the Chancellor had always his exchequer bonds and increased resources in taxation to fall back upon while, here, we have all uncertainty. Lastly it was not at all times that when the Government was faced with a deficit they imposed fresh taxes. There had been cases before to substantiate this statement and recently though there was a deficit in the last and current years there would be no recourse to fresh taxation until next year, when we shall for the third time be faced with a deficit and it will be absolutely immoral to go on with deficits. They must have always a margin and if there was a surplus next year, larger than was expected, they had still uncovered debts to meet in the shape of five and a half million of India Bills and drawings to the extent of four million from the gold standard reserve. As to the position which the Government of India would take after the war he could not say anything definitely.

"KALI YUGA" OF WAR.

Mr. Chariar next moved an amendment with a view to bringing shipping companies in the income tax schedule.

Sir William Meyer dwelt on the difficulty of collecting the tax from the shipping trade. He promised to look into the question and asked the mover to withdraw the motion.

The motion was withdrawn.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya moved an amendment that the exemption from income-tax should be raised to Rs. 1,200 and pointed out that this would give relief to one lakh of people and the loss to revenue would be only nineteen lakhs.

Sir William Meyer said he had great personal sympathy with the proposal of Pandit Malaviya. It was one of his early dreams, he said, to widen the sphere of exemption from taxation but he regretted that he was holding office in the "Kali Yuga" of war.

The Pandit withdrew this and other amendments which were consequential.

Mr. Chariar's next amendment was to levy an income-tax on sterling loans.

Sir William Meyer held that the proposal was not feasible as it had been held that the sterling securities were not Indian securities and the Government of India had no power to tax sterling bills.

The amendment was put to the meeting and lost.

On the motion of Sir William Meyer the Income-Tax Amendment Bill was passed and the Council rose at 5-10 p.m. and adjourned till the 9th instant.

HOUSING PROBLEMS IN INDIA.

NATURAL RIGHTS v. CIVIC RIGHTS.

MR. MIRAMS' VIEWS.

Mr. A. E. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, delivered a lecture, yesterday, at the offices of the Bombay Improvement Trust, on "Housing Problems in India." The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presided.

Mr. Mirams, in the course of his lecture, said:—

Salus Populi Suprema Le "The health of the people is the supreme law." That must be my test.

We must all realize that "No man is a law unto himself." It has been said that we each have our own personal natural rights and the passing of laws and the making of regulations are infringements of our natural rights. This is true, but as Professor Huxley pointed out it is distinctly to the benefit of the individual that civic rights should take first place. He instanced the case of a man on a desolate island, who was perfectly free to do as we wished. Immediately however another man came to the island, the first man found that the second man was hunting the same animal that he was. This at once set a limitation on his personal rights with the result that mutual restrictions had to be agreed upon. This effect was the recognition of elementary civic rights. Those two men quickly realized that in co-operation they were able to meet the lion on much more equal terms and with a much greater chance of success than if each had been acting alone and so a co-operative society was formed. This is equally true of life to-day. A man may think that because he owes a certain bungalow that he has a perfect right to use it as he likes, that he can stable his bullocks in it, may tan hides in his compound and so on. But what would be the state of affairs if his neighbour in the full assurance of his personal rights also carried on a trade or business of an offensive nature. Accepting the position that the first man had the right to do as he liked, then the second was equally so entitled. This sort of thing would obviously never do and in self-defence the adjoining owners would agree to mutually curtail their individual liberties for their common benefit.

So we find that communities have banded together and laws and regulations have been promulgated for the benefit of the whole. In this way our Housing regulations and Town Planning Acts have been passed. As a community we are able to take concerted action to combat disease and all that encourages it.

At the outset I must warn my audience that to deal adequately with the subject of housing in one lecture is entirely out of the question. It is so vast and complex so all embracing as far as the life of the people is concerned, so vital to the well-being of a nation and a country that years spent in its study would be well re-paid. In India we are only just awakening to its importance and are only on the threshold as it were, of a vast field of activity. The more one probes into it, the greater is the need seen to be. Take any of our great cities, and watch the teeming thousands going to their work in the morning and returning to that place called "Home" in the evening and seriously ask yourself if those people or the majority of them are living in such an environment as will invigorate and prepare their bodies for the work of the morrow, as will tend to make nobler men and women of them. Follow them to their homes and see what some of them are like. After seeing the mill-hands, and the clerks too, of Ahmedabad, Bombay and other large towns, going to a miserable chawl, perhaps housing a hundred or so other people, and in which they have one room, which if they are lucky, they share only with their wife and children and which they call home; I say, after seeing this any seriously minded man must feel that things are not what they should be. There is something wrong and what we have to do, as members of this community, is to do our part towards putting it right.

But the poorest are not the only people who are awaiting a solution of the housing problem. In Bombay we find all classes up to the very wealthiest, groaning under the heavy rents which they have to pay, and often for comparatively inferior accommodation.

EIGHT REASONS.

I do not propose here to discuss the problem that they at least can live decently; but I should like to consider the case of those who can do little to help themselves, who to a large extent are inarticulate—the class who is getting from say, Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 and downwards as wages per month. This of course embraces a vast number who work in Bombay; and families in receipt of Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per month are comparatively rich, but still they suffer for want of better housing. What is the cause of this housing trouble? Having answered this question we are on the right road to a solution.

I propose outlining for your consideration a few of the reasons, in the hope that as the result of discussion something will be done, by municipalities, and others whom my words may reach towards the provision of more suitable condition of living for the people than they have heretofore possessed, and a domestic condition in which their physical health, their morals and their character as well as their whole social condition can be improved.

Firstly: I think that the scarcity of the supply of suitable dwellings, to which those who live in insanitary conditions can remove, is one cause.

Secondly: The imperfect character of existing powers in connection with the clearance or improvement of unhealthy areas and the repair of destruction of insanitary houses, is another.

Thirdly: The lack of efficient municipal action to secure the proper development of new housing areas and the failure of Local Authorities to rise to their opportunities.

Fourthly: The insufficient machinery for securing effective inspection, control and stimulus by the Local Authority.

Fifthly: The apathy of the people themselves.

Sixthly: The need for improved communication.

Seventhly: The want of co-operation, and

Eighthly: The difficulty of providing satisfactory accommodation for the poorest classes at an economic rent.

The scarcity of supply applies to nearly to all classes of residences and in the case of homes for the poorest class a real difficulty, not only in Bombay but throughout the larger towns of the Presidency. It is clearly bound up with my eighth cause viz., the difficulty of building houses at such a low cost as will allow of a fair return in rent being obtained from the outlay on land and buildings. It has long been felt that the crux of the housing problem in urban districts is the provision of adequate and healthy housing accommodation; it is not sufficient to pull down insanitary houses; healthy homes must be provided. In the county of London any improvement scheme must include the provision of dwelling accommodation for at least half the number of persons displaced, but this need not always be upon the same site. As so often happens economic considerations enter here; it is a truism that so long as we have the poor they will be poorly housed unless low or irregular wages are supplemented by the provision of houses at rents which fail to be sufficient to cover the cost of construction and maintenance. To the objection that such a policy creates a privileged and pauperized class, it may well be urged as a valid argument that the consideration of public health are worth the expense incurred and that the effect of decent housing will be to raise the standard of life of those housed, especially is this so in the case of the children. It will further improve the economic value off the worker as a productive agent and ultimately lead to an increase in their remuneration. I say nothing here about the proposal to directly increase earnings, that is another side of the question, the raising of which would cause us to enter upon an economic discussion of considerable length, but I might in passing remark that one of the largest engineering firms in America, a year or two ago, thought it a sound business policy to increase all round, the wages of their lower paid employees at a cost to the firm of lakhs of rupees a month. I heard the other week that the firm had never regretted this step, and they were getting much better work out of their men than ever before. But until this is generally done, it surely cannot be suggested that the health of the people must be sacrificed to the exigencies of an economic theory.

CHEAP LAND AND MATERIALS

This has been recognised in Western countries and we find that the local authorities of almost all the larger European towns are facing the matter in a practical manner. Many provide housing accommodation which brings in a return quite incommensurate with the cost, others are satisfied with 1½ per cent and 2 per cent on their money. I want it clear that the housing problem in crowded towns is an entirely different one to that in rural districts or small towns. I have said before that, I strongly deprecate eleemosynary or semi-eleemosynary methods of housing in these cases, and the problem should be treated in a different manner. I very briefly dealt which it in a note which was recently circulated to local authorities so do not propose to discuss it now. It is largely a matter of cheap land and materials. The British House of Commons has for more than half a century been endeavouring to deal and in fact has dealt more or less effectively with the housing of the working classes. Commencing with the Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Acts of 1851 and 1866 there followed Shaftsbury's Act, Torren Act and Crosse's Act and after the Royal Commission of 1884 of which it will be remembered our late beloved Emperor King Edward VII was a member, came the Housing of the Working Classes Act 1885 followed five years later by the 1890 Act of the same and in 1900 and 1903 by two amending Acts, and lastly by the famous Housing and Town Planning Act of 1909.

Under the 1890 Act it was permissible for local authorities to adopt and exercise powers of clearance of unhealthy areas and to erect new buildings for the working classes, and it further provided in section 38 that "if a medical officer of health finds that any building within his district although not in itself unfit for human habitation, is so situate that by reason of its proximity to, or contact with any other buildings it causes one of the following effects, that is to say:—

(a) Stops or impedies ventilation, or otherwise makes or conduces to make such other buildings to be in a condition unfit for human habitation or dangerous or injurious to health; or

(b) It prevents proper measures from being carried into effect for remedying any nuisance injurious to health or other evils complained of in respect of such other buildings in any such case"—and subject to certain procedure the building can be demolished, and here— comes the important point—under clause (3) if the demolition has added to the value of the surrounding property, then the owners of that property are called upon to pay so much of the compensation to be paid for the demolition of the obstructive building as may be equal to the increase in the value of their buildings, and the Local Authority can levy improvement rates on the occupiers of such premises accordingly.

It will be noticed that the principle here involved, has been to a certain extent embodied in the Bombay Town Planning Act. I say to a certain extent, because the Act only allows of 50 per cent. of the incremental value being demanded from the owners of property benefitting by improvements. An important point in the Housing Act of 1909, is the power it gives to Local Authorities to make closing orders in respect of insanitary dwelling houses. Prior to the passing of the Act, closing orders were only made by a court of summary jurisdiction.

A still further power is given to make a closing order in respect of a single room or a part of a house without it applying to the whole building, but it is doubtful if this sub-section, (Sub-section 7 of Section 17) could be used generally; as single rooms of a particular character viz. those habitually used as sleeping places the floors of which are more than three feet below the street level, are specially mentioned. Before passing from the working class phase of the housing question, I refer to one more important point in the English Act. Section 14 makes it a condition of letting tenements or houses for occupation of working classes, that at the commencement of the letting, the premises shall be reasonably fit for human habitation and further that the landlord is responsible for their being so kept.

This applies to houses of a rental value of not more than Rs. 20 per month in the country districts, or as much as Rs. 50 per month in London. If after notice the landlord does not do the necessary repairs, the Local Authority can do them and recover the cost from the owner, or they may make a closing order. That has made some of the owners of slum property "wake up" and will have a very beneficial influence on the lives of the poor.

CONDITIONS IN LONDON.

I have previously made mention of housing accommodation being provided by the Local Authorities and it may be interesting to briefly consider what has been done in London in this direction. An obligation to re-house persons of the working class is imposed upon local authorities in connection with schemes for the clearance of insanitary areas; and upon local authorities, public and other companies and private persons where it is proposed to take land, either compulsorily or by agreement under a provisional order or local Act of Parliament or compulsorily under a general Act, if the land is occupied by 30 or more persons of the working classes. Local Authorities have as I have previously indicated, power voluntarily to undertake the erection and maintenance of buildings and to acquire land for that purpose. The London County Council up to the year 1912 had erected 9,272 tenements containing 26,291 rooms of which 15,109 rooms were provided in connection with rehousing and 11,182 voluntarily. The aggregate capital expenditure being in respect of these properties 4 1/5 crores of rupees or at the rate of very slightly under a crore of rupees per 10 lakhs of total popuation. In 35 schemes there was a surplus on the year's working in 1912 and in 21 cases a deficiency but nevertheless on the whole there was a net profit 1½ lakhs on the total capital expenditure, after deducting interest and sinking fund charges. In addition to these buildings of the London County Council the other Local Authorities in London (known as borough councils) also owned at 1912, a total of 3,302 tenements containing 8,321 rooms. In the latter case there was a net deficiency of over ½ lakh of rupees on the year's working for 1912.

It will interest an Indian audience to know that the average rent per room per month of all working class accommodation in London is almost exactly Rs. 8.

Now I want to pass away from housing as particularly applied to "working class" housing and to treat it in a more comprehensive manner

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Rent like any other commodity is governed by supply and demand. The landlord cannot put up the rent of your house with any likelihood of obtaining the higher sum if there exist other suitable houses at a lower rent, because you would immediately move into one. So the question to be solved is how to obtain an ample sufficiency of suitable houses at low rents, in a place where they are likely to be wanted. That there are places within reasonable distance of most towns of any importance in India, where cheap suitable land can be obtained is I think beyond question. Calcutta possibly is an exception. But cheap land is not enough. I am thinking of one district in this Presidency where the Local Authority with a keen desire to help the people, bought several years ago some 17 acres of land in a good position and offered it to the public in building plots at a low rate, but when I saw the land last year only one small house had been erected and the result is that the Local Authority has been losing interest on their expenditure for I think over 10 years. They consulted me and I soon discovered what was wrong. Although regulations had been prepared as to what the owner could do, and what he could not do, there was the land lying vacant. My first enquiries were towards seeing if there was any real demand for more houses and I found there was. Then getting into touch with the people, first by an impromptu meeting and afterwards by individual conversation I ascertained that the trouble was that the people had not the ready cash to build their own houses, much as they would like to, and further that they would be willing and anxious to rent houses if they were provided at an economic rent. That is the key to the position generally. The people cannot go to the local money lender and borrow because he wants far too much interest. So some means must be devised whereby money can be had at a low interest. There is nothing novel about this. The same set of circumstances exist in almost every civilized country in the world. How is the difficulty overcome? By co-operation That is the solution to a large extent, and the result of combination means that money can be had at a lower rate of interest than is accessible to the individual.

It is self-evident, that only the few, can find such a capital sum as will be sufficient to buy or build houses for themselves. As far as my audience is concerned to-night, you are of course quite familiar with this view. You have been coached in co-operation. But all the same you probably feel the need for support, and if needs be, opportunity to borrow and consequently to lend to your members at a lower rate of interest. Many European countries have their co-operative societies and they are frequently recognised by the Government of their country to the extent that they give the societies considerable support.

Italy, France, Sweden, Germany England and even Spain all have their co-operative housing or buildings societies, sometimes known as "Public Utility Societies." In most of these countries the State advances capital on certain securities at a low rate of interest. In England the Government advance loans under the provisions of the Housing and Town-planning Act, 1909, to Public Utility Societies up to two-thirds of the value of the security, and to local authorities up to the full value of the buildings. In the case of the former the amount of the loan is repayable in 40 years; and in the latter, 60 years in the case of buildings and 80 years when the money is secured by land.

Many English Housing Societies consist of tenant members who by weekly or monthly payments obtain a shareholding in the Society. The tenants are thus part owners and after interest on mortgages, repairs, etc., as well as the ordinary interest on the shares is all paid, the surplus goes in reduction of rent. This has the advantage of an ultimate minimum rent for a well-kept house but it does not mean ultimate ownership. Other societies do provide for ownership and this is generally much the better method in the long run.

DEVELOPING COMPANIES.

In some countries companies are formed who buy up large areas of land and build houses for the people who are to occupy them. The tenants becoming immediate owners on payment of a small sum, sometimes as little as Rs. 750; the balance being paid by way of a mortgage to the developing company. The interest on the mortgage and other expenses are paid as a weekly or monthly rent. I am not in favour of this form of purchase. The result which I have carefully studied in several places is almost invariably a deterioration in the neighbourhood and consequent fall in values. This is accounted for by the fact that in the first place the developing company is "out" to make money and secondly that the would-be house owner frequently is unable to keep his house in repair; for as the owner, he is responsible for repairs. Perhaps after a year or two something goes wrong with the roof and Rs. 150 is wanted to pay for the repairs and the man cannot find the money and things get worse. Along come the mortgagees who in accordance with the terms of the mortgage can compel the execution of necessary repairs, or possibly they do it in the form of ground landlords, who compel compliance with a covenant of the lease under the threat of re-entry. The man cannot find the money, or if he does, cannot pay the rent as well and ultimately he has to clear out and sacrifice whatever interest he had in the house. In this way the houses often get in a poor shabby condition and signs of penury appears and decent people are not attracted and so the rot sets in. The only people who have benefited are the shareholders of the Company who have forfeited the deposits of the would-be owners.

That co-operation has secured a firm footing in this country is beyond question and in this connection the following extract from Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 913 of 25th January, 1916, is of peculiar interest. Among other things it says:—

"Non-agricultural societies continue to show very satisfactory progress. Two-thirds of their capital are derived from the members themselves, while less than half a lakh now comes from financing institutions. In every case it is reported that the spirit and management are excellent. Even more important is the formation of societies among mill-hands and labourers, among whom the progress of co-operation has hitherto been slow. What can be done in this direction has been recently shown by Mr. G. K. Devdhar of the Servants of India Society, whose admirable paper on the subject of debt redemption among the urban labouring classes, read at the Provincial Co-operative Conference at Poona last year, should be closely studied by large employers of labour and others interested in Municipal and Industrial Problems. The 14 societies established by Mr. Devdhar in Bombay before the end of March 1915 bear striking testimony not merely to the value of co-operation among the labouring classes but also to their aptitude for grasping its meaning and turning it to good account. One of the leading features of the scheme is the inculcation of the principles of thrift, temperance and self-help through the medium of lectures which have already borne fruit."

This is very encouraging indeed and should only prove an extra incentive to those who are interested in the housing question, to be up and doing.

In the past the great change created in communal life through the industrial revolution which caused an upheaval in our housing conditions by the removal of our mofussil population to the cities and towns with their workshops and factories, has only been but too slowly recognized and laws are only just being adjusted to meet such conditions. So rapid has been the change and so comparatively unrealized that in almost every case the growth of our cities has been haphazard and uncontrolled.

I have made some reference as to the treatment of the result of this by other countries, and while we have yet a great deal to do in overtaking these mistakes of the past, it still behoves us to see that we have learnt our lesson and are determined that the future shall profit by it.

It is not enough that we should be able to obtain cheap money to build: we must see that the buildings are such as will not be a nuisance either to ourselves or to our neighbour in the future, that they are rightly designed and properly placed. This with the facility of obtaining cheap land will go a long way towards securing those amenities which should be the property of every residence, whether of the poor or the rich.

TOWN PLANNING ACT.

In the Presidency of Bombay we are fortunate in having the Town Planning Ac of 1915. By the help of this Act Local Authorities can control the number of the houses which can be erected within a given area, the character of the buildings, the minimum area of living rooms, the minimum number of rooms in a dwelling, the air space about buildings, which may include the provision of building lines etc., the height of buildings and the appropriation of land for public and private open spaces etc., as well as many other things. Here I should just like to say most emphatically, that it should not be thought that section 41 of the London Building Act of 1894 a suitable section to incorporate in modern building regulations under a Town Planning scheme. Amongst other things it provided roughly that an imaginary line joining the rear boundary of the open space at the rear of a building, and the roof of the building shall make an angle of not more then 63½ degree with the horizontal ground level.

Now this regulation, thanks to the efforts of the Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust, has done and can do a great deal of good in Bombay City where things are congested and land is very valuable, but it is quite unsuited to the development of suburban areas. My reason for mentioning this here is that in one or two places in the presidency it has been suggested to me that such a provision was a desirable one for inclusion in new development bye-laws; and furthermore it has been sought to apply this socalled 63½ degree rule to govern the height of buildings fronting the public road-ways. That would be the height of folly. No suburban or mofussil development should be allowed to be so congested as that. On no account should houses be allowed to be erected to a greater height than the distance of the front wall of such building from the opposite side of the road. That should be the absolute maximum allowed. Even the London Building Act (section 49), *twenty-two* years ago, contemplated this restriction.

In conclusion, I should remark that it is often claimed in general terms that the clearance of considerable areas of insanitary property under housing schemes, benefit larger areas and thus the whole community. That this is undoubtedly the result when such schemes are carried out under proper conditions can readily be seen by reference to what has been done in the past. The Local Authority of the City of Liverpool have prepared very careful statistics in connection with some extensive improvement and housing schemes carried out by them. Amongst other things the figures shew that the death rate of the areas embraced by the clearance schemes, when compared with the rates of the same areas before improvement, shew a decline of over 50 per cent. and these results are similarly found to be the experience of other cities, but such schemes need large capital expenditure, and whilst in some cases it is only by this means that adequate results can be obtained, yet in others, a careful and judicious "weeding out" of the worst class of dwelling, together with the improvement of the better type will often be all that is necessary, and can be done at a much less expenditure.

I have touched very briefly on many phases of the housing problem of this country, but vastly more has remained unsaid. Regulations and laws can be passed and fine schemes prepared, but to make them a complete success, the people themselves must be brought to a fuller knowledge of the advantages to be derived from them, and it is to the persistent efforts of societies such as yours, that ultimate success will be largely due. Do not be discouraged by apparent failure or temporary setbacks but press on in the sure conviction that the "truth will out" and the people will ultimately recognise that *Salus populi suprema lex* (The health of the people is the supreme law).

A SUGGESTION TO DR. TURNER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a paragraph headed "Dr. J. A. Turner's leave" which appeared in the "Chronicle" on Saturday, the 4th inst. it is stated that the Standing Committee's recommendation to grant Dr. Turner combined leave from April to November will come up for sanction at Thursday's meeting of the Corporation.

In case leave is granted and Dr. Turner proceeds to England, I beg our Health Officer will give earnest consideration to the humble suggestion I venture to put forward in the following lines.

In a memorandum to the Commissioner, No. 16305 dated the 14th August 1912, Dr. Turner alleges that anti-vaccinists "will take no opportunities of testing the value of vaccination." In this letter I do not propose to deal with this allegation. My object in writing to you, Sir, is to suggest to Dr. Turner to avail himself of the opportunity of his forthcoming sojourn in England of testing the value of the method of dealing with small-pox adopted by the opponents of vaccination regarding which Dr. C. Killick Millard, M.D., D.Sc., Medical Officer of Health for Leicester, says in a letter to the Melbourne "Argus" of October 21, 1914:—

"The truth is that the experience of Leicester is one of the strongest possible arguments against the necessity.....for compulsory or universal vaccination. It constitutes, indeed, the control experiment, the value and importance of which in any scientific inquiry is well understood. It was asserted over and over again that if compulsory vaccination were abandoned small-pox without any doubt would return with all its old terrors; all other means for controlling it would prove unavailing; an unvaccinated population would be just as stubble to the flame; small-opx in an unvaccinated community would spread like wildfire. The people of Leicester chose to take the risk. Vaccination so far as the general population was concerned, was abondoned; isolation, surveillance of contacts and other modern measures for dealing with the disease, were solely relied upon, and the result at the end of thirty years has been a complete vindication of the policy pursued. Leicester has hitherto proved just as able to deal successfully with small-pox as any other large industrial town....."

Whereas the "Leicester Method of dealing with small-pox has usually been stamped out quickly. During the small-pox epidemic at Glasgow in 1901, as the number of revaccinations performed mounted up tremendously, so did the cases of small-pox increase. When revaccination had not only utterly failed to check the spread of the disease, and there was a recrudescence of small-pox, the Public Health Committee resolved that a deputation ought to visit Leicester in order to study the "Leicester Method" on the spot. It was not long after revaccinaed Glasgow had been driven to seek unvaccinated Leicester's guidance to help them out of their small-pox difficulties that the epidemic commenced to decline in its intensity.

In the interests of the health of this city which is constantly menaced by small-pox outbreaks, I earnestly plead that Dr. Turner will embrace this opportunity of his stay in England and visit Leicester in order to study the "Leicester method of dealing with small-pox" on the spot.

Doubtless Dr. Millard, M.O.H. for that town, will be only too happy to place at the disposal of Dr. Turner all his wide knowledge and experience—Yours, etc.

EARNESTNESS.

Bombay, 6th March 1916.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

MEMBERSHIP RAISED TO STATUTORY MAXIMUM.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 7.

At a meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council held on 22nd April, 1915, his Honour the President in response to the remarks of several members promised that the matter of increasing the membership of the Council to the statutory maximum would receive full consideration. The Punjab Government have accordingly been in correspondence with the Government of India on the subject. Approval of his Majesty's Secretary of State has now been received to an increase in the number of additional members of the Council from 24 to 28, thus raising with two expert members, who may under the regulations be appointed from time to time in connection with any pending legislation, the full membership to the 30 members allowed by the Statute. The increase in membership from 24 to 28 will be effected by throwing three more seats open to election and reserving one additional seat for nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor. There will, therefore, be in future 11 elected members instead of 8 as at present and the number of nominated members will be 17, of whom not more than 11 may be officials. The 11 elected members will be elected as follows:—(1) By the University of the Punjab 1 member, as at present; (2) By the Municipal and Cantonment Committee 4 members, as against 3 at present; (3) By the District Boards in the Punjab 5 members, as against 3 at present; (4) By the Punjab Chamber of Commerce 1 member, as at present.

The electorates for the University and the Chamber of Commerce members will remain unchanged.

The District Boards of the Province, which are now arranged in three groups, each returning one member, will in future be grouped by the revenue divisions and the boards of Ambala, Jullundur, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan divisions will each return one representative.

The Municipal Cantonment Committees that have at present the right of election for 3 representations in groups similar to those in which District Boards are grouped, will in future be distributed in 4 groups as follows:—

(1) Cis-Sutlej group representing the Ambala Division consisting of the following municipalities:—Hissar, Bhiwani, Hansi, Sirsa, Rohtak, Rewari, Panipat, Karnal, Simla and Ambala and the cantonment committee of Ambala.

(2) The Central group (a) consisting of the following municipalities of Jullundur Division with those of the Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts, viz., Ludhiana, Jagraon, Ferozepore, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Amritsar and Batala and the cantonment committees of Ferozepore and Jullundur.

(3) Central group (b) consisting of the following municipalities of Lahore District and Multan Division, viz., Lahore, Kasur, Multan, Jhang, Cum, Maghiana, Chiniot, Lyallupr and Dera Ghazi Khan and cantonment committees of Lahore and Multan.

(4) North-western group consisting of the following Municipalities of Rawalpindi Division and of Sialkot and Gujranwalla Districts which used formerly to be in Rawalpindi Division, viz., Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Bhera, Gujrat, Sialkot, Gujranwalla and Wazirabad and cantonment committees of Rawalpindi and Sialkot.

It is at present not proposed to extend the franchise to any local bodies not already entitled to vote in Council elections. The total electorate of 28 District Boards and 38 Municipal and Cantonment Committees who now return representatives to the Council will, therefore, remain unchanged but will be redistributed in the new groups indicated above. These changes will come into effect for the coming elections to the Council. The revised regulations giving effect to the changes will be notified in due course.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

PUNJAB MOSLEM LEAGUE'S RECOMMENDATION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 7.

At a meeting of the Council of the Punjab Provincial Moslem League held on Sunday a resolution was unanimously adopted urging the Moslem University Foundation Committee to accept the Moslem University on the lines of Hindu University Act.

WATER AND ETIQUETTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The moralist's message, the temperate man's trumpet-call, the song of the singer of sobriety, all of these have been unheeded by the cold and indifferent public. Each of them has tried to free the victim of drink, the deadliest enemy of man, but without, to use the war-phrase, "any highly appreciable success." However when the King declared publicly the prohibition of the use of alcohol in his household, it was anticipated that such an action of His Majesty would be productive of an unusual diminution in the consumption of wine. But it does not appear to have been so. One still sees scores of youngmen, not to speak of the poor labourer, drinking "Punch" and "Sherry" at dinners and dances. Only the other day one of our local institutions, when celebrating its Foundation Day made a use of wine in drinking toasts. When I asked one of them the reason of such an action he frankly confessed that he was compelled by etiquette to do so. Damn your "society precepts," water can as well serve the purpose of "toasting"; for only this morning I read with much delight that at the reception to Sir Ali Imam by the National Indian Association "the health of the King Emperor was enthusiastically drunk "in water." I hope the society man will understand now that his argument of etiquette is untenable.—Yours etc.

A. CYNIC.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

MANAGEMENT OF TRUST PROPERTY,

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S APPLICATION FOR TRUSTEES.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THE HON. THE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF BOMBAY.—Plaintiff v. PRANGOVIND SHIVPRASAD AND OTHERS.—Defendant.

This was a suit filed by the Advocate-General at the instance of two Hindu gentlemen viz., Nursy Dharamsy and Purshotam Ludha against the defendants who were the present trustees of the charities created under the will of one Kanji Khek, deceased. Mr. Justice Macleod delivered judgment yesterday, in which the full facts of the case appear and which we reproduce below:—

Kanjee Khetsy of Bombay died in the year 1871, leaving his last will dated 30th March, 1867, whereof he appointed his widow Kessarbai executrix and four persons all since deceased the trustees. The will was proved by Kessarbai on the 10th July, 1871. By the said will the testator gave the residue of his estate to charity. By clause 12, he directed "As to the estate's immoveable property which belongs to me the same shall neither be sold nor mortgaged by any one after me out of the rent which may be realised for the same and the Government promissory notes that may be yielded, the expenses of repairing the breakages and delapidations of the estate and the household expenses appertaining to the Sadavarats being defrayed, should there remain a surplus it is duly to be expended in this way for distributing food to the poor or for supplying water by making a well a tank or a watershed or in erecting 'Dharamsalas' on the banks of sacred rivers Tirath, and there is one Dharamsala at Shri Nasik on the river Godavri. It is my own. It shall be kept in repair."

The trustees were directed to invest moveable properties in Government promissory notes. In 1882 Kessarbai filed a suit in the High Court being suit No. 433 of 1882, praying for the construction of the will of Kanji Khetsy. A decree was passed on the 29th January 1883 by which it was declared that the trustees of the said will were to be the legal owners of the movable and immoveable properties of Kanji Khetsy after the death of Kesserbai and in place of three of the trustees who had died, certain other trustees were appointed to act with Mulji Lakhmidas, the original trustee. The trustees were authorised to appoint a new trustee or trustees in place of retiring or deceased trustee or trustees and it was provided by the said decree that the number of trustees should never be less than four. Thereafter the trustees managed the trust estate from time to time on the death. Thereafter the trustees managed the trust estate from time to time on the death or retirement of trustees new trustees were appointed either by orders of the Court or by deeds of appointment. The last of such deeds of appointment dated the 7th of November 1902 was made by which Chtarbhuj Morarjee, Harivalabhdas Narsidas and Ratansy Premji the then trustees appointed Morarjee Kanji and Prangovind Shivprasad new trustees. Chatarbhuj Morarji died in April 1909 and Harivaladas Narsidas resigned in April 1906.

APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF MORE TRUSTEES.

In 1911 Morarjee Kanjee took out an Originating Summons being suit No. 999 of 1911. O. S. for the appointment of one or more trustees to act as trustees of the will of Kanjee Khetsy. On the 1st December 1911 a consent decree was passed whereby the appointment of Morarjee Kanji Pravgovind Shivprasad and Ratanjee Premjee was confirmed and it was ordered that another trustee should be nominated by the Advocate General and the trustee so nominated should be appointed by the Court. It was further provided that the decree in suit No. 433 of 1882 should be amended by the substitution of a provision to be approved of by the Advocate General for the appointment of future trustees. After passing of this decree the Advocate General nominated one Vishwanath Parbhudas Vaidya as a trustee but the then trustee took no steps and continued the management of the estate without him. Morarjee Kanjee died in March 1914 but no steps were taken by Prangovind Shivprasad and Rattanjee Premjee the surviving trustees to appoint a trustee in his place until 16th November 1914 when in consequence of a letter addressed to them by the Advocate General they got Vishwanath Parbhuram Vaidya and Purshotam Kanjee appointed trustees by a Chamber order.

This suit was filed on the 19th December 1914 by the Advocate General at the relation of Nensey Dharamsey and Purshotam Ludha against all the trustees praying (a) that the 1st and 2nd defendants Prangovind Shivprasad and Ratansy Premjee might be ordered to account for their management of the trust properties on the footing of wilful default and to make good to the trust estate all occasioned thereby, by reason of their breach of trust or acts of wilful default (b) defendants 1 and 2 might be removed from the office of trustee of the said will of Kanjee Khetsy (c) a new trustees might be appointed that a scheme might be framed for the due administration of the chasities contained in the will.

It is mentioned in the plaint that the 1st and 2nd defendants have committed several breaches of trust in the trust created by the will. They have advanced trust monies on personal securities to their cotrustees and to various merchants and banks with the result that a large amount of trust monies are lost to the trust; losses of such unauthorised investments are annexed to the plaint and marked C. Then it is alleged that the 1st defendant had been drawing Rs. 1,200 every year and had been using a carriage and a horse at the expense of the trust estate. The plaintiff contends that the 1st defendant was not entitled to any remuneration when acting as a trustee and was not entitled to charge the expenses of a horse and carriage to the estate.

After stating facts as above his Lordship further observed that it seemed unfortunate that although the will of Kanji Khehsi was before the Court on two occasions, no attempt was made to place the trust on a proper footing, or to provide proper directions to the trustees as regarded their duties. A very large amount of income was allowed to be accumulated owing to its not having been spent as directed by the testator under Clause 12, and although a considerable portion was spent in building, thereby increasing the value of the immovable properties, a very large portion was invested by loaning it out to individual trustees and to other persons, and by depositing sums with various banks. Speaking generally, a trustee was not entitled to invest trust-funds in the same manner as he might be pleased to invest his own moneys, and was bound to do more than merely act as a prudent man in making investments; the Court might go further and say, a trustee was not entitled to invest trust-funds in anything except what were trust investments which had been clearly specified in the Trust Act. Clearly wrong were loans of trust-moneys made by trustees to themselves. For loans made and losser incurred to Chaturbhuj Morarji and Harivalabhdas Narsidas, and for moneys spent in recovering the moneys from the latter, the first and the second defendants were liable to the extent of their respective operations as trustees. The same with regard to the loan made to Naranji Dwarkadas. As regarded the deposit of Rs. 10,000 in the Specie Bank, it might be that when the investment was made the Bank enjoyed very good credit; but the two defendants were bound to replace the loss incurred. As regarded the trustees' having a horse and carriage it was a small matter. Considering the magnitude of the trust, which was something like Rs. 13,00,000 it did not appear to be an extravagance if they bought the horse and carriage for visiting the trust properties instead of spending money in hiring conveyances. The first defendant was a mehta, then a trustee, and afterwards managing-trustee in 1909. His salary was increased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month. He had also immovale property in Bombay which brought him Rs. 200 a month more. No charge of misconduct was brought against him. He would be allowed to retain Rs. 50 a month for the work done for the trust; the remainder should be replaced by him and the second defendant. The remuneration should cease now. The second defendant was allowed to retire from the trust. The Commissioner was to frame a scheme and recommend two more trustees; the scheme would provide for not less than five trustees. Costs of the Advocate-General and of the third and the fourth defendants to come out of the estate, as between attorney and client.

Mr. Jardine and Mr. Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff instructed by Messrs Deshvala Pherozeshaw and Papa.

Mr. Strangman and Mr. Desai, appeared for the 1st and 2nd defendants instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdhanlal.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

STEALING A BUFFALO.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Bahadur Bissesar, a Purdeshi, was charged by another Purdeshi named Jagrup Bissesar with stealing a buffalo.

The complainant was represented by Mr. H. J. Dalal, and Mr. S. G. Vellinker, and Mr. Kanuga defended.

It was alleged for the prosecution that on the 14th January last, the complainant had left his buffalo grazing, when during his absence the accused drove one of them away.

The Court convicted the accused, who had a previous sentence of six months for burglary.

Mr. Vellinker submitted that although the accused had a previous conviction, he had a certificate of merit from the Government.

The Magistrate observed that although he had a previous conviction he would take into consideration the fact that the accused had a certificate of merit from the Government. He therefore sentenced the accused to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or one month's hard labour as an alternative.

DRIVING A CAR AT EXCESSIVE SPEED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Frost charged M. Nanji, owner of motor car No. 2461, and Ignatius De Souza, driver of taxi car No. 2717 with driving at an excessive speed and with failing to reduce speed at the crossings near the King's Statue, on the 8th February. The accused were fined Rs. 10 each.

ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA.

HOUSE-SEARCHES AND INTERNMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

It is reported that Saturday's raid was extended beyond Calcutta and several arrests were made in mofussil towns. In Calcutta one of the students said to have been concerned in the assault on Professor Oaten was arrested and it is thought probable that he may be interned. A vakil, whose residence in Calcutta was searched, was arrested on Saturday in his native village. Two students of the University Law College were arrested in the College mess in Sambhunath Chatterji Street. A Marwari student of a Calcutta College has been serrved with internment orders. A student of the Veterinary College has been detained in custody. It is said that some twenty of the arrested persons have been served with internment orders.

Five house swere raided at Baranagore and four arrests made. A Marwari, who is articled clerk in a solicitor's office and who was arrested some time ago in connection with Messrs. Rodda's arms theft case but was acquitted, is stated to have been interned. Six youths arrested in Howrah have been removed to Calcutta and it is stated two of them have been served with internment orders.

Fourteen persons arrested on Saturday in Calcutta and suburbs were placed yesterday before the Commissioner of Police at Lall Bazar. The accused, who were arrested on a charge of murder and dacoity, were remanded in custody.

FIND OF A REVOLVER IN A TANK.

On Monday evening, a mali attached to the Dalhousie Square while clearing weeds from the tank came across a five chambered revolver by Iver and John stono of Pittsburg, U.S.A. It is conjectured that the weapon was thrown into the tank by an anarchist who was scared by the recent activities of police and wanted to do away with it. It was handed over to the police authorities and the Arms Act Department are making a vigorous enquiry.

EIGHT FRESH DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

NO ARRESTS MADE YET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

Eight fresh cases of dacoities were reported to the police last week in Bengal Two occurred in Tipperah, two in Backergunj, and one each in Bankura, Burdwan, Birbhum and Dacca. In four cases the dacoits assaulted the inmates of the houses looted. No arrests have been made.

ARMS IN A PRINTING PRESS.

In November last the Dacca police searched the "Sakha press" of that town and found there two automatic revolvers and 400 cartridges. In connection with this the police arrested Abani Kanta De and Aswini Kumar Das of that press. Yesterday the Joint Magistrate of Dacca convicted them under Arms Act and sentenced them to three month's rigorous imprisonment each.

Wind hurts your eyes? Severe frontal headache? Stearns' Headache Cure drives it out. Take one wafer in a little water—cures quickly. O 19

BOMBAY AMBULANCE CLASSES.

A SOCIAL GATHERING.

The social gathering of the past and present students of the ambulance classes organised by Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Panthaki, under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association was held in the spacious compound of the Allbless Baug last Saturday evening when a large gathering of about six hundred ladies and gentlemen attended. The programme opened with various interesting and amusing sports in which ladies and gentlemen took part. Mr. Nadir N. Writer, a well-known gymnast, displayed interesting gymnastic feats of heavy weight-lifting, etc., which were much appreciated by those present. Prizes were then distributed by Dr. K. S. Patel to the winners in sports after which, refreshments were served. Next there was a musical concert in which Miss Goolan Meherhomji and Misses Mehta sisters entertained the audience with piece of sweet and melodious Indian music. Then followed a dramatic performance from Shakespeare consisting of scenes from Julius Ceasur and Hamlet and Jumbo's Farce by Mr. Pheroze C. Driver and Mr. C. Captain's Step Dance, which were very much appreciated by the gathering.

In the midst of the performace Mr. and Mrs. Panthaki addressed the gathering thanking the assembled people for their sympathy. The performance was then continued and it lasted till 9 p.m. when the gathering dispersed.

J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE.

A YEAR OF PROGRESS.

The report of the managing committee of the Institute for the year ended 31st December 1915, records with satisfaction another year of progress in the administration of the library. The number of members steadily continued to increase. The year opened with 2,937 Members on the roll and closed with 3,098. There were 537 new admissions and 372 withdrawals. Of the total number 55 were Life Members, 296 First Class, 826 Second Class and 1,921 Third Class members, while according to their religious beliefs 2,203 were Parsis, 580 Hindus, 226 Christians and 89 Mahomedans.

There were 3 New Lady Members admitted during the year. Their total number stood at 70 at the end of the year; of these 6 were Life Members, 31 First class, 23 Second class and 10 Third class Members. The Committee regret that for want of accommodation they were unable to admit 51 Third Class Members, whose applications were on the file at the end of the year.

There were 212 different papers and periodicals subscribed to by the Library at the total cost of Rs. 5,956-8-10 during the year under report.

The total amount of new books added to the Library during the year was 1,064 including 40 presentation Volumes. The total amount spent towards the purchase of new books was Rs. 4,611-8-6.

The total number of books issued to Members during the year was 42,412 as under, Novels being chiefly in demand and occupying, as usual, the largest place in the list:—

Prose 1,694, Poetry and Drama 655, Novels 25,304, History and Archaeology 836, Biography 1,223, Politics, Economics and Sociology 1,113, Philosophy and Religion 1,737, Science and Arts 1,250, Law 242, Medicine 508, Travels 523, Sports 171, Works on Library 19, Miscellaneous Works 227, Persian and Arabic 83, Avesta and Pahlavi 38, Orientalia 9, French 42, Sanskrit 13, and Gujarati 6,725.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon paid a visit on the 19th August, 1915, when she expressed herself greatly satisfied with the working of the Institute.

GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMIN PARISHAD.

THE NEXT CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Sunjuct-Goud Saraswat Brahman Parishad—Indore Session was held on Feb. 27, at the residence of Rao Bahadur B. P. Wagle at 5-30 p.m. The following resolutions were adopted namely:—

1. Rao Bahadur B. P. Wagle was elected chairman of the Reception Committee.
2. Messrs. M. K. Wagle, V. G. Dalvi, M. B. Rege, G. G. Ranganekar, B. B. Pagnis were elected Secretaries, while Messrs. A. B. Laud and N. M. Gherlekar were elected treasurer and auditor, respectively.
3. Rao Saheb Vyankatrao Vaikunth Wagh, First Class Subordinate Judge, Karwar was elected president of the Conference.
4. The dates of the Conference were settled to be 22nd, 23rd and 24th April, 1916.
5. The delegates and visitors will be charged Re. 1 and annas eight, respectively. The includes board and lodging during the conference days.

We are glad to say that Raosaheb has telegraphed to us accepting the offer of the Reception Committee to preside over this year's Parishad.

Invitation to the different centres to elect delegates to the Conference will soon be issued and will be accompanied by memos giving all necessary information.

Those portions of the offices of the Civil Secretariat and heads of Departments which accompany the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to Simla will close at Lahore on the afternoon of Wednesday the 10th May and reopen at Simla on the forenoon of Monday the 15th.

MHATRE'S ART STUDIO

SANDHURST BRIDGE, BOMBAY No. 7.

H. H. THE LATE MAHARAJA CHAMRAJENDRA WODIYAR BAHADUR OF MYSORE,
LIFE-SIZE For Mysore Durbar.

MEMORIAL STATUES, BUSTS, AND IDEAL FIGURES
EXECUTED TO ORDER IN
MARBLE, BRONZE, OR PLASTER.
PAINTINGS OF PORTRAITS, IDEAL FIGURES AND DESIGNS, &c.

OPINIONS.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

THE PALACE,
BANGALORE, 22nd January, 1914.

Mr. Mhatre has been patronized as a sculptor by his Highness The Maharaja of Mysore.

His Highness has much pleasure in testifying to Mr. Mhatre's talent and to the general excellence of his work.

(Sd.) MIRZA M. ISMAIL,
Huzur Secretary to
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore.

THE "MODERN REVIEW,"
CALCUTTA, March 1915.

By the courtesey of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the sculptor, we are enabled to reproduce a photograph of the statue of H. H. Chamrajendra Wodiyar, the late Maharaja of Mysore, which is one of Mr. Mhatre's latest works. We understand H. H. the present Maharaja of Mysore has expressed satisfaction with the the work, which is only to be expected. For it is a fine work of art. For those in India who want statues or busts to be made, there is no excuse for placing their orders abroad, before they have ascertained Mr. Mhatre's terms. In his case, it is not merely swadeshism which prompts us to prefer his work the quality of the work, too, demands recognition.

"KARANATAK,"
BANGALORE, 29th April, 1914.

Among the other notable productions of Mr. Mhatre are an excellent and life-like marble statue of Mr. M. G. Ranade and a thoroughly true and graceful bust of H. H. Sri Chamarajendra Wodiyar which is such a brilliant and noble contrast to the supposed likeness of our late sovereign placed in the Lal-Bagh.

A VISIT TO THE STUDIO IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED BETWEEN 7-30 a. m. to 8 p. m. (S. T.)

SILKWORM INDUSTRY.

A MULBERRY FOREST.

The present war gives India an unexpected opportunity for stepping into the principal silk markets of the world, as they are almost exclusively amongst our Allies or Neutrals. These markets have been cut off by the war from some of their most important sources of supply, such as Syria, the Balkans, Hungary and Persia. In view of the importance of the silk industry for India, therefore, the following account of the Salvation Army's unique silk camp in the forest of Changa Manga near Lahore will be read with interest:—

Perhaps the only Mulberry Forest in the world is to be found at Changa Manga near Lahore. It is some 10,000 acres in extent, and has hitherto only been used for purposes of fuel and timber. It demonstrates that mulberry can be profitably grown by Government and private individuals for fuel and timber purposes, apart altogether from its great value in providing food for Silk Worms.

Some months go Commissioner Booth Tucker asked the permission of the Punjab Government to take advantage of the immense supply of foliage in this Forest to establish an annual Silk Camp during the months of February and March for the rearing of Silkworms on a large scale, with a view to popularising the Industry throughout the Punjab and other parts of India, and in order to demonstrate the best methods for rearing silkworms.

His Honour the Lieut.-Governor expressed his cordial approval of the scheme, and 5 acres have been assigned within the Forest for the puroses of the Silk Camp.

Operations were commenced erly in January when a party was sent in advance to make the preliminary arrangements for erecting sheds and preparing accommodation for some two to three million silkworms.

As far back as May, 1915, a supply of disease-free eggs of the best varieties had been ordered from Europe. They reached the Simla Silk School in October, and were there hibernated in a special machine provided for the purpose.

This important preparation for the Silkworm industry is of recent introduction, but is an important link in the successful rearing of the best varieties. It helps to ensure a vigorous race of worms, who will produce coccoons rich in silk, and also protects them from disease.

This again is another important link. Special hatching machines of a simple pattern have been utilised by the Salvation Army during the last three or four years. The use of these and their value for hatching purposes will be demonstrated. They insure uniform heat, and enable the eggs to hatch out simultaneously, thus avoiding much trouble, delay and loss of eggs from chills.

HOUSING THE WORMS.

Different systems will be demonstrated in the Silk Camp. The two chief dangers to be guarded against are excessive heat and excessive cold, with violent variations between the two. The various systems will be demonstrated and the students, workers and visitors will be allowed to judge for themselves which they consider best, or which will be most suitable for their own locality.

One large shed has been prepared on a system which guards both against cold and excessive heat. This has been introduced with great success at The Salvation Army Silk Farm in Moradabad. A trench is made about 100 feet long and 12 feet broad and 3 feet deep. The excavated earth makes a wall about 3 feet high, with a thick thatched roof, and a doorway at each end. In a dugout of this character worms have been successfully reared in the hot weather.

The Persian system of a shed on poles raised above ground, where the air can freely percolate all round and leaves can be stored underneath to get rid of extra moisture when there has been heavy rainfall, will also be demonstrated.

In Japan and Europe it is usual to rear the silkworms on shelves, carefully arranged, tier on tier. This economises space and gives the worms the best individual care. In Kashmir and most parts of India, the worms are usually reared upon the ground, branchlets of mulberry twigs being heaped on top of each other. This ensures economy of labour, an important consideration. Instead of 6 or 7 feedings during the 24 hours, only two are necessary,—morning and evening. The respective advantages of both systems will be demonstrated.

Besides the large sheds for the hatching of the worms, there are more than 50 tents for the accommodation of the workers and the staff, and for lectures and demonstrations. The Camp is already a hive of industry, with about 100 workers. It is intended to increase the number of 150 as the worms increase in size and need more attention.

A good many distinguished visitors are expected. These will include his Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, and the newly appointed Silk Officer, Professor Maxwell Lefroy, who is conducting an investigation into the Silk Industry for the Government of India.

It is also hoped that the Camp will attract a constant stream of villagers and school children form the surrounding neighbourhood. They will be allowed to take away a small supply of worms to their own homes, and the cocoons which they produce will be bought from them, and a careful list kept of the best rearers for future use.

UNIQUE IN THE HISTORY OF SILK.

Never in the history of the silkworm has such a unique Camp School been established for the simple reason that nowhere else in the world does such a forest exist. It is hoped that in a few years, with such a practical demonstration before its eyes, mulberries will be planted and silkworms raised on such a vast scale as will enable India to take its rightful place amongst the silkworm growing countries of the world.

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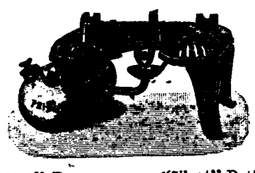
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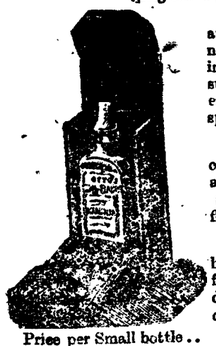
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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

KITCHEN ECONOMY.

THE ITALIAN WAY.

As the war is changing all aspects of life, it is fairly certain that in domestic matters also on adjustment of some kind to new conditions will be necessary, writes "A. G." in the "Manchester Guardian." It may be found advisable or even imperative to reconsider our household methods, and to look afresh into domestic traditions and routine that constant observance have turned into a second nature. A better knowledge of foreign ways may therefore be valuable. No one, of course, would suggest the adoption bodily of any Continental way of living, for customs that suit a certain race and climate are often quite out of the question in entirely different surroundings. What may be done with advantage, however, is the assimilation into our national life of certain aspects and ideas which are commoner abroad than in England.

TWO MEALS A DAY.

A good deal has been written lately about French cooking and management generally, and most people have a fair idea of what the typical "bourgeois menage" is like but very little has appeared on the subject of Italian domesticities. There is admittedly a good deal of similarity between the two methods—in the hours for meals, for instance, and in the care with which they are prepared,—but the Italian is, on the whole, even more economical than the French. Italians have the reputation of eating a great deal at one meal, but it must be remembered that in many cases they have only two a day. The majority of Italians take just a cup of coffee in the morning—and that quite often is not even *cafe au lait*, but black,—and in the afternoon, if they have anything at all it is another cup of coffee or tea. "Five o'clock," as known in France, with cakes of all kinds and perhaps little savoury sandwiches, is still very rarely indulged in throughout Italy, where even in middle-class families a cup of tea is often still looked upon as a kind of medicine—a stimulant to be resorted to in case of illness.

BREAKFAST AT HALF-PAST ELEVEN.

When an Italian has risen early and had only a cup of coffee, or at most a roll, he is naturally ready for a substantial meal at half-past eleven—lunch or breakfast or, in the good college term, "brunch." The Italians themselves attribute to their early fast the comparative freedom from indigestion and similar complaints that they enjoy. This immunity must also be in part due to their particularly good teeth, which in turn many people hold to be the result of eating little sugar and meat.

Between lunch at half-past eleven and dinner at seven there is no meal established by custom and routine; if anything is taken it is merely a matter of individual choice. If people go for a long afternoon drive or excursion they probably take some bread and fruit or bread and chocolate with them. Lunch and dinner differ little in their composition, though there will be probably one extra course in the evening. As both there will be soup or an equivalent, meat and vegetables, cheese and fruit. Sweets are not a daily occurrence, but when they are given they are generally delicious and more elaborate than our ordinary puddings. An Italian meal never begins with meat, which would be considered the height of extravagance, but the first course is always soup, macaroni or rice, or eggs in one form or another. Their soups, too, are made more nourishing by the addition of either rice or "pasta" (a kind of macaroni cut into tiny shapes). Fish is never plainly boiled, but nature is assisted by art in the form of sauces, and the vegetables invariably have some additional treatment after being boiled. All this, of course, makes less meat necessary, and as meat, especially abroad, is the most expensive item a saving is effected. The macaroni, rice, and vegetables, having either a meat sauce or olive oil and cheese served with them, are made extremely nourishing, and the balance between farinaceous food, vegetables, and fats is well maintained. The liberal use of pure olive oil is exceedingly good for the health.

COOK OR HOUSEMAID.

In England the idea is deeply rooted that several courses at a meal are extravagant and two are economical, when, of course, the opposite is the case if the courses are provided with care and forethought. The idea has probably arisen not so much because several courses mean more money but because they mean more work, and only people well equipped with maids could hope to get the work done. And this indicates the fundamental difference between English and Continental ways of living. The English pay for their meals in money, and the French, Belgian, and Italian pays in time and trouble. The Italian servant, like her mistress does not grudge time and trouble to cooking, and they both, as a matter of course, devote a good many hours to it. The Italian housekeeper excels in the preparation of the meal, and the English in the serving of it.

Without suggesting that the whole day be given to cooking, one cannot help hoping that in the future more thought will be expended on the preparation of meals, so that the resources of the country may be husbanded. When great care and skill are used in cooking far less raw material is needed than is the case with careless handling, and none is wasted. If it is impossible to get both, we should remember that it is more important to the well-being of a country impoverished by war that its cooks should be efficient than its parlour-maids smart.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLLAR.

The high collar is gradually making its way, and really it is rather a blessing. Without the necessity of going to the extremes of the boned monstrosity up to the ears, which successfully prevents the wearer from looking either to the right or to the left, the high collar suits a large number of necks very much better than does the low one. To look really well the low collar needs a short, plump neck. The moment the neck grows at all thin, particularly below the ears and under the chin, then the low collar should be modified, if not altogether banished. One of the best forms of high collar—that is, not very high—is the old-stock, in which the ribbons crossed over behind and tied in a bow in front. This was slightly stiffened with muslin, and, not being too high, it was at once soft yet firm.

Another way of dissimulating a low collar and yet retaining the comfort of it is by the tacking of some fairly wide accordion-pleated frilling along a ribbon about an inch wide, which forms the base of the collar. The frilling should be graduated to be rather lower in front. Black watered ribbon strikes a rather chic eighteenth-century note used in this way. A very elegant form of stock can be made of black satin, cut on the cross, and folded round the throt.

DYSPEPTICS SHOULD AVOID DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

TRY A LITTLE MAGNESIA INSTEAD.

Some people instinctively shut their eyes to danger, and it may be that instinct, or custom, or habit causes dyspeptics to take drugs, patent foods and medicines, artificial digestants, etc. But closing the eyes does not banish the danger, and it is certain that neither drugs nor medicines possess the power to destroy the acid in the stomach, which is the underlying cause of most forms of indigestion and dyspepsia. They may give temporary relief, but ever-increasing quantities must be taken, and all the time the acid remains as dangerous as ever. Physicians know this, and that is why the usual advice now given to sufferers from digestive and stomach trouble is, "Just get some pure *bisurated* magnesia from your chemist and take half a teaspoonful in a little water immediately after every meal. This will instantly neutralise the acid and stop all food fermentation, thus enabling you to enjoy hearty meals without experiencing the least pain or unpleasantness afterwards." 3149

EDIBLE BULBS.

FLOWER ROOTS AS FOOD.

As a result of the war, writes "The Times" the flower farms of Holland are glutted with tulip bulbs for which there is no market, and suggestions that the overplus should be used as food for man are less fantastic than they may seem, for the bulbs are essentially edible and have been so regarded ever since tulips were introduced to Western Europe from Constantinople nearly four centuries ago. In 1575 a merchant of Antwerp who had imported a quantity of them, had the bulbs roasted and ate them under the impression they were onions of a diminutive kind. Parkinson, in the "Paradisus" published in 1629, recommended that the bulbs should be boiled and seasoned with vinegar and pepper, and about that time the botanist Clusius was sending bulbs to a Viennese apothecary to be candied.

The fact that tulips are so highly prized for their flowers militates against their use as vegetables, but that is not the case with all bulbous flowering plants. Ages before the Japanese treaty ports were opened to foreign trade some of the beautiful native lilies were cultivated for the "pot," and though to the occidental mind the mere notion of eating the bulbs of the gorgeous Auratum lily, for instance, or the tiger lily, savours almost of sacrilege, both of them and *Lilium concolor* as well, are common articles of food with the Japanese; indeed, the native name of *Lilium tigrinum* is Ryori-Yuri, literally "the cooking lily."

In the northern islands of Yezo the aboriginal Ainu derive their vegetable diet almost entirely from the bulbs of Glehn's lily, a form of *Lilium giganteum*, and in many parts of China certain lilies are grown purely as esculents; few cottages in Yunnan and Szechuan are without a patch, and to secure an early crop the peasants grow the lilies in the thatch of their hovel roofs, where the bulbs ripen quickly. Starch is the predominant element of nutrition in lily bulbs, but glucose and dextrin are present in fair proportion. The bulbs are usually pounded and made into a broth, or boiled and eaten with sugar or a sauce made of the soya bean.

The homely onion is but one member of the Allium family, a bulbous genus that provides Western gardens with many beautiful flowering plants which figure regularly in the dietary of millions of human beings from China to Peru.

The number of edible herbaceous flowering plants is legion, and nearly all have fleshy roots, as in the case of the biennial Evening primrose, often used by the French for garnishing salads. The roots and leaves of the weedy Rampion (*Campanula rannculus*), are eaten every day in many parts of France, where out-of-the-way vegetables are better understood than in Britain; the French *chef*, too, can turn the graceful pea-flowered climber *Apios tuberosa* to good account.

Gardening people who have discovered the secret of growing the tuberous-rooted nasturtium have to their hands a Bolivian delicacy, and in Peru the tubers of *Oxalis crenata* are in great request. From time to time the seeds of the dwarf nasturtium (*Tropaeolum minus*) find their way to our tables in the guise of capers, from which they are almost indistinguishable. Many of the beautiful Smilacinas, a genus all too rare in British gardens, are succulent, and so are the Arisaemas, a family of plants allied to the Armus. The list might be extended indefinitely, though it would have to include numerous plants for the cultivation of which the British climate is not sufficiently genial.

HOUSEHOLD COOKING.

SOME TASTY MEAT-SAVING LUNCHEON DISHES.

Among the meat-saving dishes suitable for luncheon are many tasty foods which find a place in Italian war-time menus. The following recipes are given by a "Daily Mail" correspondent in Rome:

"RISOTTO" ALLA MILANESE.

Brown in a saucepan (fireproof china preferably) a piece of butter the size of an egg, with an onion, some dried herbs, a few small carrots, a handful of dried mushrooms, and pepper and salt to taste. Stand this aside on the stove. Half-cook ½lb. of rice, put it in the saucepan with the other ingredients, and finish cooking it, stirring with a spoon.

Add gradually to it a sauce (prepared separately) made of an ounce of butter, chopped up onion to taste, and two heaping tablespoonfuls of any cheese preferred. Sprinkle the risotto thickly with grated Parmesan cheese and serve very hot.

This is an exceedingly nutritious dish, a good substitute for meat.

"GNOCCHI" OF POTATOES: A ROMAN DISH.

Boil a good number of large floury potatoes, and when cooked, peel and mash them (without water or butter) with an equal quantity of flour, kneading flour and potatoes well togteher. Add a pinch of baking powder. Then make into a paste and divide into small shell-shaped balls, dinted in the centre. Put these to boil in a large saucepan in plenty of water and a large pinch of salt.

When thoroughly well cooked, lift out with a drainer, drain well; pour over the "gnocchi" a sauce either of melted butter and Parmesan cheese, grated (according to taste), or a sauce made as follows: Brown in a saucepan a piece of butter (size of an egg) with an onion, salt, pepper, and some dried mushrooms, or, if preferred, tomato conserve; when browned add a wineglassful of white wine and some stock or broth, and cook over a slow fire.

This sauce can be prepared while the potatoes for making the "gnocchi" are boiling, and left on the stove to keep hot.

Pour the sauce over the "gnocchi" and serve very hot.

RICE WITH PEAS.

Put into a pint and a half of tepid water one pound of dried peas (or bottled peas). Let them boil (if dried) till they are well cooked, taking care to stir constantly.

Have prepared in the meantime a sauce made as follows. Brown a large onion with a piece of butter the size of an egg, a handful of dried mushrooms, a tablespoonful of tomato conserve, and plenty of pepper and salt. Mash these ingredients well together. When well browned take the peas and pour them, together with their broth, into the saucepan with the browned ingredients. Cook a quarter of a pound of rice in a pint of water, and when nearly cooked pour it into the other mixture and serve very hot.

This dish can be varied by substituting vermicelli or spaghetti for the rice; and instead of peas lentils or beans may be used.

"POLENTA" TIMBALE.

Cook in boiling water two pounds of yellow Indian corn, throwing it in by handfuls, seasoning well with salt. Stir constantly till it becomes thick, but not lumpy.

When almost cooked pour into it some good meat gravy (made with meat extract) and scatter in an ounce of Parmesan cheese grated. Mix separate, with two ounces of butter, an ounce of truffles, sliced up fine—or small chopped up pieces of ham will do instead of truffles—and put into the polenta, which remove immediately from the fire.

Line a buttered mould with small slices of truffles (or ham) and pour the polenta into it. Stand it near the fire for five minutes till it hardens somewhat and takes form. Then turn it into a plate and serve.

RICE (FARCI).

Take the quantity of rice desired for a dish for from four to six persons (a large teacupful). Partly cook in water; strain and cook it in a saucepan with a sauce made as follows: Brown in a small saucepan with a piece of butter the size of an egg, salt and pepper to taste, an onion and a carrot, chopped up, together with a little sausage meat or dried mushrooms, or if preferred a tablespoonful of tomato conserve. Cook these a little, then pour over them a little stock or gravy. Pass the mixture through a strainer, and then add to the rice.

Keep stirring the rice mixture and sauce so that it does not stick to the sides of the saucepan. As the rice begins to swell pour in a few more spoonfuls of stock and a tablespoonful of grated Parmesan cheese.

When thoroughly cooked have a timing prepared composed of some small chopped up pieces of either left-over meat or chicken or cold ham, cooked in margarine. Place this piled up compactly in centre of a dish; then pour over it the rice mixture and serve very hot.

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